THE Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,442, New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, Alexander Shaw, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Shaw, or to

GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

18th November 1862.

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THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. Broad, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain Broad, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain Brown on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

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THE Splendid and first Class Clipper built Ship HOWDEN, B. Verrill, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her argo already on board, will leave positively in all first week of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Verrill on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th December, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Rutnagherry.—Kesheo Gunsett.
- „ Vingorla.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
- „ Goa.—Mr. Gomes.
- „ Sedashewgur.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
- „ Mangalore.—R. Dawson & Co.
- „ Cannanore.—J. W. Gerard.
- „ Calicut & Beypore.—James Andrew & Co.
- „ Cochin.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 1st December at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. Kidder, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, the 1st December.

For Freight of Specie apply to

EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Bombay Green.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE New and Fast Sailing Screw Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be dispatched to SURAT on MONDAY, the 1st proximo. For First Class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, & Co.
below Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

For first-class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th November 1862.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Daniel Rankin*, should send off Boats for their Goods at once, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Miller.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Palinurus*, Captain Tegan, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Tegan will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Star of India*, Captain H. Morris, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Morris will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

CAUTION.—WITH reference to the Advertisement published in the *Times of India*, dated the 25th day of November instant, respecting the sale by the Administrators of the estate and effects of Joseph Antonio Borges, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, of the landed property belonging to the said deceased, and particularly described in the said advertisement. We as the Solicitors for the said Joseph Borges, give notice, that he is the eldest son of the said deceased, and as such is according to law entitled to said landed property, and we hereby caution the public, that the said Administrators have no right to dispose of the same, and if after this intimation any one buys the said property, or any part thereof, from the said Administrators, or any other person without the consent in writing of the said Mr. Joseph Borges, he will do so at his own risk and peril, and subject to the right of the said Mr. Joseph Borges.—Dated this 27th day of November 1862.

KELLY and HORE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up the affairs of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. PADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 28th Nov. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DISCONTINUANCE OF BULLOCK DUMNEES ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

ON and after MONDAY the 1st December 1862, the Railway Company will discontinue the supply of Bullock Dumnees for the conveyance of Passengers over the Bhore Ghaut, and the only conveyance they will provide will be Palkees and Dhoolees at the following rates:—

	Rs.		
Palkee	4	0	0
Dhoolee	2	4	0

Tickets will be obtainable at all stations.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus,
22nd November 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Grannite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caissoon Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Nesserwanjee Framjee Dodhee in the Firm of Nesserwanjee and Pestonjee, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.
પા૦ નશરવાંનજી ફરાંમજી દોધી.
PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.
પા૦ પેશતંનજી કાવશજી ખરાશ.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas, the remaining partner of the Firm of Nesserwanjee and Pestonjee, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

પા૦ પેશતંનજી કાવશજી ખરાશ.
PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Supreme Court File—Equity Side

Ameena Bebee and Khudiza Bebee......*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Futteh Bebee and others......*Defendants.*
and
Futteh Bebee, widow, Executrix, &c. ......*Plaintiff.*
vs.
Ameena Bebee and others ......*Defendants*

Pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these causes and dated the fifth day of June last, Notice is hereby given that any creditors or persons (except Subbagchund Megraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga Nurrotum Nuthoo and Jeetajee Soortanjee) having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Hoosein Roghay, deceased, and Mohomed Ameen bin Mohomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before George Taylor, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 15th day of December next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this Fifth day of November 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named cause.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.

LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.

BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.

SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.

PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.

PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.

LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.

SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.

JIM CROWS.

RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.

PORTABLE FORGES.

BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.

4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

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W. H. WALKER & Co.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A light Whale Boat or Life Boat. Apply to

Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The [illegible] Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, have for sale—

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PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.—The undersigned have just received from Calcutta, for sale on commission, a few copies of "A TREATISE on PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING by double entry, exemplified in two sets of books, designed for the use of Schools and private Students; to which is added a Vocabulary of Mercantile Terms. By Charles D'Cruz, of the Bengal Academy."—Price to purchasers in Bombay, Rs. 2½. To those at Outstations, Rs. 2¾. *Cash.*

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In January will be published,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK
and
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THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

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The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

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THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

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Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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WATSON, BOGLE & Co.

Oct 24th 1862.

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The transfer books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 6th December inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

A CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—The retail sale of Oilmanstores, Groceries, Perfumery, &c. is to take place at noon, on TUESDAY next, 2nd December 1862, at Messrs. Francis & Co.'s Auction Rooms, Forbes Street. For further particulars see special notice in Auction Advertisement column.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

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Plotting Paper per sheet		
Water Colours, dry or moist, the latter in cakes or tubes		
Newman's Boxes of dry Colours completely fitted as a travelling Sketching Desk	64	0
Newman's Colour Boxes with sliding lids containing from 12 to 24 Colours and brushes Rs. 12, 18 and	24	0
Winsor and Newton's boxes of Dry Colours, 12 Colours, water Glasses, brushes, &c. &c.	20	0
The Same 24 Colours	40	0
Winsor and Newton's Boxes of Moist Colours in pans 10 and 12 cakes Rs. 16 and	18	0
The same in tubes Rs. 16 and	18	0
Colour Saucers in nests and morocco boxes Rs. 3-8 and	4	8
Sable and Camel Hair Brushes		
Pencils: Golpin's sets in cases	6	0
Elliot's Flat Pencils: Brookman and Langdon; Wolff; and Rowney		
Perry's Office Pencils, per dozen	1	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks.
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other house in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana.* A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India.*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

Bombay, 20th September 1862.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 29th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Credits	Do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	45 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	30 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	166 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs 4,320 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Breetie Hill Co.	4,000		Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ... 96
" Loan 1835-36 } 94
" Loan 1842-43 }
" Loan 1854-55 }
New Five per Cent. Loan ... 104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ... 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106¼ to 106½
Gold Leaf	"	16 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) ... £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ... £2 15s. 0d. } Nominal.
" (Seed) ... £2 5s. 0d.
China ... }
To Clyde ... } No enquiry.
Hull ... }
Calcutta and back ... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (27th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	"	408 to 412
Old Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
Old Compta	"	385 to 390
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	500 to 565
Old Bursee, and Nuggur	"	360 to 365
Old Veraval	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	348 to 350
Old Poratchee	"	360 to 365
Old Arcote	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black 33 to 34
and White) ... " 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger ... " 28 to 29

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 1.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, Oct. 31st* 1862.

THE fact that the stock of Surat cotton in Liverpool has increased five-fold in nine weeks has mainly contributed to the very depressed spirit and drooping tendency of the Manchester market for yarn and cloth in the present week. Holders of stock—and especially speculative holders—have shown an increased anxiety to sell; while both home and foreign buyers have been more backward to operate. The consequence is that prices have suffered a marked decline, which has gone further since Tuesday. To-day, however, there has been more business done in Liverpool than on any recent day; and this has led to a few transactions in cloth and yarn, but altogether inconsiderable in their amount, and at prices which the sellers would hardly have accepted on Tuesday. We hear of 40's twofold having been sold to a fair amount for that limited article.

Stocks have been increasing of late in first hands, because, small as the production is, it has not been disposed of. Many are of opinion, however, that prices are nearing a point of depression which is likely to induce fresh business.

The following communication is from a respectable and well-informed millowner :—

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—Perhaps the following facts may be of use to your commercial readers in these times of dear and scarce cotton :—

In Blackburn several weaving sheds were closed, and have remained so, since August, 1861, and many large establishments commenced working short time during the same month.

The production has been decreasing week by week, until we find, from the Chief Constable's report for the week ending October 25, that there were—3,077 hands working full time, 5,822 hands working short time, and 15,846 wholly unemployed, out of 24,845 usually engaged in the cotton trade alone. The wages paid to the weavers in ordinary times is rather over £8,000 weekly and the loss in that department to the operatives last week was over £6,000.

The trade of Blackburn is principally to supply the Eastern markets, and the average price paid for 40 yards, in the India and China fabrics, for weaving, is about eightpence.

In the above weekly loss of £6,000, not more than £1,000 is in consequence of the stoppage of looms generally engaged on printing and other cloths. We may, therefore, take the number of eightpences in £5,000 to represent the weekly deficiency of India and China goods, or no less than 150,000 40-yard pieces. And by a careful calculation I conclude that, since August 1, 1861, to the present time, the production in these cloths in Blackburn alone has been diminished by 6,000,000 (six million) 40-yards pieces.

The above is under the real truth rather than the reverse; for it is notorious that during the past 15 months the mills which have worked full or short time have been engaged on mulls, fine jacconets printers, or any class, rather than the regular India and China shirting trade.

The present diminished production is most likely to continue; and, in consequence of the manufacturers (37 of whom are entirely stopped) having worked down their stock in every process to zero, it is impossible that the production of cloth can regain the rate of 1860 for many months to come, under the most favourable conditions of the American struggle. Suppose the war terminated by the next mail; how soon can the cotton be got to England, and the various stocks in the preparations of blowing, carding, drawing, slubbing, roving, spinning, winding, warping, and, lastly, weaving, be placed in their regular working order? It is to those acquainted with the cotton business a matter of certainty that under no circumstances can the present small production be largely increased for at least five or six months, and the same facts apply to almost every large manufacturing town. In 1860, after two years of large production, and having also had two large cotton crops, the raw material was worth 6½d. and in the first four months of that year shirtings sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.

Whether the union is maintained or not, one thing is certain, that a tax will be levied on American cotton; and it is reasonable to ask whether, with taxed cotton, bare markets, and a diminished production, we can have a lower range of prices for cloth than the 2s. per lb. now ruling for shirtings.

If the American difficulty continues, cloth will most certainly place a large and most profitable margin betwixt itself and cotton. Should the American difficulty cease—which is not at all probable—we cannot recede, with very scanty stoks, to the prices of 1860.

A MANUFACTURER.

Blackburn, October 29, 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

The Bank rate of 2 per cent. discount has advanced to 3 per cent., otherwise no new circumstance directly bearing upon cotton has this week come to light, but the very limited consumption, taken in connection with the stock now held here, has come more forcibly before holders, and the very small daily demand has diminished their confidence, and placed sufficient stock on the market to give it a depressed appearance, and to cause prices, where sales were made to be nominal and irregular. We reduce quotations for American 2d. to 3d. per lb. In Surats good kinds are less depressed than middle and inferior; we reduce quotation 1d. per lb. In Sea Islands little has been done, and they are lower. In Egyptians comparatively fair business has been done, at a decline of 2d. per lb. In Brazils very little has been done, and prices are reduced about 2d. per lb. 450 American, 130 Egyptian, and 1,480 Surat are reported on speculation; and 150 American, 50 Egyptian, 80 Bahia, and 2,330 Surat for export. To-day the market opens with a limited demand; the sales will probably not exceed 2,000 bales half to the trade. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 12,470 bales, viz. :—

Bales.	Description.	d.		d.	
110	Sea Islands	38	to	48	per lb.
—	Stained	—	to	—	"
230	Bowed Georgia	20	to	24½	"
40	Mobile	19½	to	—	"
880	New Orleans	20	to	29	"
250	Pernam	21	to	23½	"
890	Bahia	20	to	24	"
50	Maranham	24	to	25	"
1500	Egyptian	11	to	32	"
30	African	20	to	—	
40	Common West India	17	to	18	"
170	Peruvian	19	to	26	"
120	Smyrna	15	to	16½	"
8160	Surat	10½	to	20	"
—	Madras	—	to	—	"
—	Madras, Western	—	to	—	"
—	Bengal	—	to	—	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 31, 1862.	Oct. 31, 1861.
American	17950	311360
Pernambuco	8440	6840
Bahia	9000	13630
Maranham	3630	940
Egyptian	14890	14460
Common West India	1850	2320
Surat, &c.	249500	239200
Bengal	7400	—
Total...	312660	588750 312660

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 276090

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 31, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862	988340	944130	370974
1861	2023330	1006100	548043

The imports during the week consist of 2136 bales American, 1,439 from Brazil, 1,497 from Egypt, 313 from the West Indies, 6,996 from Bombay, 1,373 from Bengal; total, 13,754.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling	18 to 22	9¼ to 11⅜
Fair to good fair	25 to —	12¼ to 12½
Good to fine	— to —	12⅝ to 12¾
New Orleans—ord. to middling	19 to 23	9½ to 11¼
Fair to good fair	27 to 28	12¼ to 13
Good	— to —	13¼ to 13½
Choice marks	— to —	14 to 14½
Mobile—ordinary to middling	18½ to 22½	9½ to 11⅝
Fair to good fair	26 to —	12¼ to 12¾
Good to fine	— to —	13 to —
American inferior	17 to 18	8¼ to 9½

COTTON SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Electric Telegraph.)

THIS DAY.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been brisk, with a good general demand at hardening prices. The sales are probably from 8,000 to 10,000 bales, one half of which is for speculation and export.—*Globe, Nov.* 3.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, *November* 1.

COTTON.—A depressed feeling has characterised the market throughout the week, the trade buying very sparingly; irregular sales have been made, which have occasioned quotations to be somewhat nominal, particularly for American and Egyptian, which show a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. from last week's quotations. There has been little done in Brazil, holders not being willing to sell at so large reduction. Surats may be quoted at fully 1d. per lb. lower; many large holders, are withholding their stocks. Speculators have taken 2,060 bales, viz., 450 American, 130 Egyptian, and 1,480 Surat; and there are reported for export 2,610 bales, viz., 150 American, 80 Bahia, 50 Egyptian, and 2,330 Surat.

P. S.—Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Nov. 1.—There was a decided improvement in the cotton market to-day, the decline in prices having brought forward buyers. There was little cotton offering. The sales were about 5,000 bales and the imports, 1,294 bales.

MANCHESTER, *November* 1.

COTTON GOODS.—The yarn and cloth market continues flat, and no doubt the long-continued depression in cotton at Liverpool tends to this result. With a very large proportion of the mills of Lancashire stopped, and more intending to close in the course of a few weeks, there is not room for much surprise that the demand for the raw material should have dwindled down to about one-sixth the consumption in ordinary times. Prices have declined more decidedly this week, and American and Egyptian have given way 2d. and Brazil and Surat 1d. per lb. The continued arrivals of cotton from India are partly the cause of the decline of prices, and the four millions of bales in America, though there seems but little prospect of its being liberated, no doubt has some influence in the depression. On the yarn and cloth market the stoppage of mills and constant lessening of supply should lead to more confidence and firmness. But the yarn market was again very quiet yesterday, and there were no sales of any moment for any quarter. Prices were rather easier than on Tuesday for nearly all kinds, but the fall was greater on the Bolton class of yarn made from Egyptian cotton, which could be purchased at a decline of 2d. per lb. The cloth market was much the same as on Tuesday. There was no demand at all, but no pressure to sell. Prices were nominally the same as on Tuesday, but actually a little weaker. The bulk of manufacturers and of speculators hold with a good deal of confidence; but after a long period of depression such as we have passed through, since the market took its last upward fling, there are always some timid persons more willing than others to come under the nominal rates of the day, and we have hardly had offers large enough, and made with sufficient pertinacity, to sound the bottom. Buyers, in fact, are exceedingly shy at any price.—*Overland Mail, Nov.* 3.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
Sight ... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

November 10th, 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. ½d. "
On demand ... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... 2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do. ... 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK of IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight ... 2s. 0¼d.
On demand }
On Scotland } 2s.
On Ireland }
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000, or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th November 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
on demand ... }
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland do. ... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 28	Benares (s)	Wright	Suez 13, and Aden 20 Nov.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 27 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 28	Coringa (s)	Calder	Kurrachee.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Beyts	Malabar Coast.
	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Whyte; Mr. Bulkley; Mr. Coming; Mr. Cowley, Revd. Glasgow, and 185 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Mackenzie; Miss Harrison; Ensign Franc; Ensign Austen; Mrs. Plunkett, and four children; Captain and Mrs. Hughes; Cornet McNeill; Ensign Grayo; Major Francis; Surgeon Hollen; Brigadier General Lucas; Captain Holberton; Dr. and Mrs. Simpson; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. Egerton; Mr. Tanner, and 26 natives.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Malabar Coast.—Dr. Macleod; Mr. D. Good; Mr. G. Inverarity; Lieut. Merriman; Mr. S. D. Esperance; Mr. W. Nixon; Mr. E. Lord; Mrs. Venay; Mr. H. B. Tennar; Colonel and Mrs. Carmichael; Mr. J. Achenback; Captain and Mrs. Keays, and 15 natives.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Two deck.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Inkerman*, C. Grant, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Sillery*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Gloriana.—90 cases Olibanum, 204½ Ebram Ramjee; 156 packages Cloves, 178 cwt., 2 qrs. 19 lbs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons; 44 cases Olibanum 93 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs., Govindram Luckmiram.

Edmond Kaye.—25 chests Brassware. 50 cwt. 8 lbs., Cowasjee Manockjee.

Herefordshire.—50 casks Cocoanut Oil, 200 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—120 bales Cotton, 60 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Norwood.—30½ bales Cotton, 45 cwt., John Clover and Co.

War Cloud.—36 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.

Lancastrian.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoj Nursy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

James Smith.—Loose Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Runchord Megjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 100 bale Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

G. A. Holt.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Shapoorjee S. Narrelwala.

Flower of the Forest.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsey and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., John Barretto and Co.

Ino.—50 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 44 bales Cotton, 154 cwt.; 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Doongursy Kessowjee; 11 bales Wool, 33 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 60 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Annot Lyle.—350 packages wet Dates, 390 cwt, J. Bigg and Co.; 8 casks Castor Oil, 35½ cwt.; 15 cases Teel Oil, 64 cwt. 21 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

Ellen Bates.—27 cases Gum Arabic, 75½ cwt., Girdhur Roopchund.

Flying Venus.—225 bags Jingilly seed 337½ cwt., Vithuldass Gordhundass.

Peerless.—75 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., Jewraz Ragoojee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt. Khoobchund Bhagchund; 150 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Ludha Virjee and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., John Baretto and Co.

Azuline.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Howden.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt, Pestonjee Jehangirjee.

Caledonia.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Ludha Poonsy.

Sea Horse.—169 packages Saltpetre, 193 cwt., Tulla Mooraz.

Belgravia.—400 bags Rape Seed 600 cwt., Appall Mooljee.

Knight Errant.—500 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ritchie Stewart and Co.; 320 bags Linseed, 480 cwt., Lalljee Natha; 325 bags Linseed, 587½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Silery.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

For Havre.

Victoria.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 400 bundles Coir Yarn, 51½ cwt.. Wm. Nicol and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—1 box country Silk Handkerchiefs, 630 pieces Framjee Jamsetjee; 1621 Pieces Lava Wood, 124 cwt., Premchund Nuthoo; 20 cases Heerabole 50 cwt., Lalljee Hemraz.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—400 packages wet Date 444½ cwt.; 2 bales Europe Piece Goods, 61 Pieces, Jugjowun Jumnadass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1117 Edmund Kaye, W.W. Steel—F. Chambers (c.l. Oct. 30)
1057 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
840 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27.)
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Wyle—Forbes & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co. (c.l. Oct. 28)
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
627 Caledonia, A. McMillen—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194 Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. Nov. 24)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
917 Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 27)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Nov. 5)
1249 G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2,)
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c.l. Oct 9)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
462 Ino, Binnie—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 11)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1312 Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
700 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co.
1233 Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co. (c.l. July 29)
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 28)
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
1162 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1131 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

410 Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR PINANG AND SINGAPORE.

1455 Aratoon Apcar, (s.)—Jairaz Fazul & Co. (c.l. Nov. 19)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1342 Albatross, Pollock.
766 Empress of India,—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
293 Luisa, T.H. Boyle. (c. l. Nov. 14)
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR RANGOON.

2028 Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

550 Helios, Hansen—Peel, Cassels & Co.
154 Keratta Roodrin—D. Bhikajee Khan. (c. l, Nov. 12)

NOT FIXED.

630 Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
530 Anna Henderson, Reaffe.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
450 Atiet Rahimon, Dallas.
Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1054 Crusador, J. Crew—Lawrence & Co.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.
760 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
477 Good Success, MacGragor—R. J. J. and Co.
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.
679 Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co.
102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
109 Nasseerool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co.
800 Pearl, McFarlane.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1455 Simla, Hackett—Lawrence & Co.
620 Shakespear, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
293 Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

1300 Benares, Wright.
1600 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1113 Orissa, Parish.
1609 Pottinger. (Laid up)
3000 Simla, Hackett.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Forbes, Captain F. M. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Lewis, Lieut. C. M., Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Warden, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.
Grant, Captain C. F., 3rd Regt. N. I. from leave, from England.
Ketchen, Lieut. J., 20th Regt. B. N. I., from sick leave, from England.
Garland, Quarter Master 17th Lancers, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.
Shepherd, Assistant Surgeon W. A., Civil Surgeon Surat, on sick leave, from Surat.
Simpson, Surgeon W., M.D., 71st Highlanders, from sick leave, from England.
Daniel, Captain J., 16th M. N. I., from furlough, from England.
Patey, Major G. W., 56th Regt., from leave, from England.
Barnes, Captain J., attached to 18th Regt., to join, from ——.
Miles, Captain J., 18th Regt. N. I., to join, from ——.
McInroy, Lieut. C., 19th M. Infantry, from leave, from England.
Maxwell, Lieut. Col. J. H., Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Yates, Lieut. W. H., to join, from England.
Baldwin, Lieut. C. F., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Aden.
Fowler, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Merriman, Lieut. W., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Vingorla.
Hughes, Captain T. E., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kohat *via* Kurrachee.
Lucas, Brigadier General, Royal Arty., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Rawlinson, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
McNeill, Cornet, 1st Scinde Horse, to join, to Kurrachee.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Simpson, Surgeon, M. D., 71st Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Francis, Major J., Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 28th November 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

SIR,—All admit that Government has made a wise choice in selecting and appointing George Inverarity, Esq., C.S., as the new Commissioner of Customs, and I heartily rejoice in behalf of the hardworking and deserving men in that department, for I am aware, as it is universally known, that a more humane and a more true gentleman in the proper sense of the words, does not exist; but at the same time, not a more impartial judge. He sees into everything himself and what is still more essential, he decides on all matters himself. Now, the bad *will* be punished; while, the good *will* be rewarded. The unworthy, favorites, and idlers whipped, and the learned and industrious encouraged and advanced. Of the former kind of bipeds I fear the Commissioner will find more than enough to engage his notice for a time, it being already monopolised thereby." Observe, oh misery depicted, who is that standing before that noble-looking, calm, dignified, eye-piercing man, shaking as if with palsy, his knees knocking, countenance sheepish and averted; speech supremely fluent and grammatical and rump-seeking an unknown gravity? Why, don't you under-come-stumble Sir, that ere being is one of H.M.'s uncovenanted assistant Commissioners of Customs, Bombay, or anything else you please. One of those bless you who have been appointed such for dreadfully active and faithful services performed for the State, in the time of Noah, vide Chap. xii. of Babylon, vi. vii. and viii verses. After satisfying himself that all is put as square as possible in the Bombay Custom House, the Commissioner could not do better than turn the whole power of his official mind to the Preventive and Customs, Salt establishment, &c., of the S. and N. Divisions; more especially to that of the former, as being the most responsible. The Deputies have a most happy mode of representing and taking everything by storm on the fair side, so that the Commissioner is never aware of the actual state of things in the Division. If Mr. Forjett and some of his choice detectives were directed by Government to make a quiet circuit through that Division, *Ah mio dieux.* The rascality, oppression, &c. &c., rife in both the Customs and Police that would blaze out *instanter* as if by magic would be beyond the belief, I am sure of Satan himself. Now, however, the Pugreewalah's cunning and intrigue, and the Europeans imbecility and ignorance leave these unexposed. Woe, woe to the honest and hard-workers at present, in common with the Government Revenue :—Ah that extensive Division lost a father, a zealous, most able, and firm man, in J. W. Robertson, Esq. It will never gain half as fit a master again it is feared, and unless the new Commissioner will himself confer even some portion of his searching attention thereto, the consequences to the interests of Government will be something very severe. The Sir Carcoons, Darogas, and all other head and petty district officers should be examined by the Commissioner in person, as regards their qualifications, activity, &c. &c., and of course those found wanting in any way should be reduced, dismissed, or pensioned, as the case of each may demand, and others more deserving, &c., should be advanced in the place of such. From what I know myself I must, however, say that every grade of the Customs, Salt, and Preventive establishments in that Division have thrice as much to do, as the Bombay sleek well-fed ones, and under peculialy adverse circumstances too; so that they, if any, should have preference and by the most common rule of justice, be permitted increase of salaries. Nevertheless, small pay, less kindness, appointments and duties made as hot and as disagreeable as possible, are the chief items of inducement, I am told, and I do believe, to retain the services of the best men, and as rewards for good and faithful duties performed. Circuit forsooth, why it is all gammon. The Deputies and Assistants, &c., you may be sure lords it, moving about as if on pleasure, and then patching up a long yarn on subjects they know very little of practically, being either stolen from the reports, &c., of their subordinates or supplied by their Sheristedars *ad infinitum.*

CROTON OIL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 22nd November, at Rajcote, the wife of Assistant Surgeon T. B. W. P. Johnson, H. M. 16th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

CALENDAR — NOV.—DECEMBER 1862

Full Moon ... Sunday 6d. 0h. 8-5m. P.M.
Last Quarter ... Sunday 14d. 3h. 23-6m. P.M.
New Moon ... Sunday 22d. 9h. 55-3m. A.M.
First Quarter ... Sunday 28d. 4h. 35-4m. A.M.

Days	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	29		6 17	5 20	4 54	5 28	Date 27th Nov. Time—8h. 0m. 10s.
Sun.	30	St. Andrew, Abp.—1st Sunday in Advent	6 18	5 20	6 4	6 39	
Mon.	1		6 18	5 20	7 13	7 41	
Tues.	2		6 19	5 20	8 19	8 50	
Wed.	3		6 19	5 21	9 10	9 18	
Thur.	4		6 20	5 21	9 42	10 5	
Fri.	5		6 21	5 21	10 25	10 46	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 29th.—Battle of Argaum, 1803.—Polish Revolution commenced at Warsaw, 1830.
Sunday 30th.—Tremendous hurricane and inundation at Cuttack and around Calcutta, 1831.—Massacre of Sinope, 1853.
Monday 1st.—Buonaparte crowned, 1800.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
Tuesday 2nd.—Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, 1848.—Queen Dowager Adelaide died, 1849.
Wednesday 3rd.—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710.—Capture of Mauritius, 1810.—Bombardment of Barcelona, 1842.
Thursday 4th.—Abolition of Suttee, 1829.—Battle of Oodalapore, 1848.
Friday 5th.—Mozart died, 1792.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 21th Nov.

From Goa to Jerausalliun, Nassick to Gunputtee Sinquay, Permanunds Chutt, Funneswarry naka, Deesa to Mrs. Walteck Colaba, Indore to Rustomjee Dorabjee Belemoria at Jamsetjee Alibag.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov 20	KURRACHEE	Nov 19
AGRA	Nov 22	LAHORE	Nov 19
ALLAHABAD	Nov 20	LONDON	Nov 3
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 25	MAURITIUS	Sept 12
ALEXANDRIA	Oct 23	MADRAS	Nov 22
BANGALORE	Nov 16	MALTA	Oct 21
COCHIN	Nov 15	MEERUT	Nov 21
CALCUTTA	Nov 20	OUDE	Nov 22
CAPE	Oct 4	PUNJAUB	Nov 18
CEYLON	Nov 17	PENANG	Nov 10
DELHI	Nov 21	RANGOON	Nov 1
FRANCE	Oct 22	SUEZ	Nov 18
HONGKONG	Nov 1	SINGAPORE	Nov 8

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

WE would direct attention to the following intimation relating to the annual sermons and collection in behalf of the Free Church of Scotland's local Mission.

The Annual Collection in behalf of this Mission will be made in the Church on the Esplanade after both services on Sabbath the 30th November, when Sermons suitable to the occasion will be preached—that in the forenoon by the Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell, and that in the evening by the Rev. William Robb, M.A.

As the usual local supplies of the Mission for the year have not yet been realized to the needed extent, it is respectfully desired that collection may be liberal.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell who will be the preacher in the forenoon of to-morrow, will, we understand, furnish his hearers with data from which they may form as accurate an estimate as possible of the results of missionary labors in Western India—the various fruits that have been produced, the christian impression that has been made upon the heterogeneous religious views and feelings of the people of this Presidency. The subject is a very difficult and delicate one to handle. For its successful treatment it requires full knowledge of the missionary work in all its bearings, and great wisdom in the use made of that knowledge. We can only say the interesting subject could not be in better hands. Dr. Mitchell possesses in an eminent degree the knowledge and wisdom requisite for its treatment. We have no doubt there are many in the community, both Europeans and Natives, who would greatly like to hear such a subject judiciously treated, and we can confidently promise them satisfaction if they will avail themselves of the opportunity offered to-morrow.

The Rev. Mr. Robb, who will be the evening preacher, has just arrived in India. Rajpootana is to be the sphere of his missionary labors. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland established a new mission in that territory about two years ago, and many will have in sad remembrance the death of one of the two pioneer missionaries, en route to his appointed sphere of labor, who died in the arms of the veteran missionary, Dr. John Wilson, who had undertaken the long and difficult journey in the hope of introducing the new laborers to their work. Mr. Robb comes to take the place of the departed one, and to be a fellow-laborer with the survivor.

The Free Church of Scotland's Mission, in connection with which the distinguished missionary and orientalist, Dr. John Wilson, has labored for more than the third of a century, fully enjoys the confidence of this community; and we trust this confidence will be testified on the present occasion by a liberal contribution in support of its important operations.

WE have been favoured with the following extract of a private letter received from Aden by the last mail :—

"Two boats (cutter and whaler) belonging to H. M. Gunboat *Penguin* detached to search for slave bugalows near the Juba river, got so far north of their rendezvous that there was no hope of their return, and stood away to the northward with the intention (it is supposed) of making Aden, at Ras Moaber (south of Ras Hafoor), the cutter came to an anchor outside the surf and sent the whaler out here for water. Here the crew got into trouble with the natives, and they were at last obliged to abandon their boat, arms &c. and swim off to the cutter. Both crew (consisting of an officer, Sub-Lieutenant Fountaine, and fourteen men) continued their course northward, and rounding Cape Guardafui, anchored off a place called Baraida about fifteen miles west of the Cape. Here they got into another row with the Somalies and were all murdered.

"These are the simple facts of the case as gathered from the natives themselves, by Captain Playfair, Assistant Political Resident at Aden, who was despatched in the *Semiramis*, I. N., to look into it, on the 21st instant, a report having previously arrived from Maculla that some Europeans had been massacred, but who they were was at that time unknown, or even the scene of the event.

"The *Semiramis* first touched at Maculla and there found the *Penguin* in search of her boats, and having ascertained that Baraida was the place, the former took the latter in tow (to save fuel) and proceeded across, where they found ample proofs of the murders. The village was found to be deserted on landing, and was immediately burnt down, the natives shewing up on the neighbouring hills, finding that nothing further could be done at Baraida, the *Penguin* was left at anchor, and the *Semiramis* went on to Alloolah, the chief town on this coast, from whence Captain Playfair sent a letter to the Sultan, then some little distance inland, requesting him to make his appearance at Alloolah. This he lost no time in doing: it was then demanded of him that he should give up the murderers, restore as much of the stolen property as practicable, and then come under the British flag to apologise for the insult offered to it; failing this his villages and forts were to be destroyed.

"After some delay eight men were brought down as having been concerned in the massacre, the Sultan declaring that these were all that could be found, three having been killed in the affray, and the rest (making in all fifteen) had escaped to the Arabian coast. He was willing to give up this number, but he stated that they would be innocent men; further time has therefore allowed him to look after others that may have been concerned, as some reports gave the numbers forty, fifty, and sixty, and the eight already mentioned were decapitated on the beach by their own countrymen, in presence of the armed boats of the *Semiramis*. She was off outside the surf, after which the *Semiramis* proceeded for Aden, and the *Penguin* in search of the admiral to report on the circumstances of the case.

"This is the first time that any outrage has been committed on subjects of Her Majesty on this part of the coast, the Sultan being a firm friend of the British, and it was only last year that he did some service in taking care of the wrecked crew (or rather the survivors) of the barque *Testimonial*, bound to Aden, with coals. Captain Playfair's policy therefore of giving the Sultan more time to look after the murderers before destroying his town, cannot be too highly commended. The destruction of these would but have made him a bitter enemy, and there is no knowing when our countrymen may next require his assistance, and it is to be hoped that the example made by the prompt execution of these eight men may for the future prove beneficial."

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 3rd *November*, 1862.

AFTER a long period of stagnation, public life in England begins to feel the action of the great currents that set towards the Session. The earlier meetings of the Recess are always exclusively bucolic in their character. This year, even Mr. Gladstone learned to treat of steam ploughs and chemical manures with all the agile grace and all the easy affluence of his rhetoric; and Mr. Disraeli, even when he was invited two months ago to break the rules of a Buck's Agricultural Society and talk of politics, pretended to find superior attractions in the rearing of pinquid short horns, and the rewarding of well-behaved peasants. Mr. Gladstone's tour on the Tyne was the signal for the close of this truce of the farmers; and judging by the way he has been worried since, as to his real meaning when he said that Jefferson Davis had made a nation of the South, he has probably regretted that he was ever tempted into a truism on the Debateable Land. Mr. Gladstone has been followed by Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Disraeli. Lord Stanley, unexpectedly called upon to speak at Liverpool to the toast of the House of Lords, after expressing with proper filial piety the hope that it might be long before he should take his place in its stately presence, spoke a short constitutional essay on the privileges and functions of the Upper House, with every word of which Junius or Doctor Phillimore might agree. Lord Palmerston, by one of those happy accidents that look singularly like contrivance, happened to ride through Southampton as the Corporation were engaged in entertaining the Austrian Minister of Commerce, Baron Thieny. Hailed from the windows of the civic Hall, the Premier dismounted, drank a glass of wine, and delivered a speech on the relations which ought to exist between Austria and England, in which continental politicians pretend to discover a singular character of premeditation; and which is certainly suggestive, as coming from a statesman who had not the reputation of being the best friend of Austria, on the eve of the resurrection of the Eastern question. Mr. Cobden's speeches, as well as that just delivered by Mr. Disraeli at Wycombe, are still more positively political manifestoes. Mr. Cobden wishes to initiate a new Manchester agitation, the effect of which would be virtually to abolish war on the high seas, and as a result to lengthen its duration by diminishing its pressure on the belligerents. Mr. Cobden in time of war would abolish the blockade of commercial ports, and allow the trade of the belligerents to be carried on precisely as in times of peace. He urges his peculiar views with great address, and with an eloquence which seems to improve in its homely force, and Saxon pith, as he grows older. And he had certainly a sympathising audience in the men of Manchester, for it is plain that if the Southern ports were not at present in a state of blockade, Manchester would be millions the richer. There are certain points, however, concerning this question which are equally plain. Mr. Cobden, though he hesitates to express himself very strongly on American affairs, is evidently Federal in his sympathies. Well, there is no doubt that if the Southern ports were not blockaded at present, the South would be able to carry on the war with ten-fold the ferocity and determination it has already evinced. It could command arms and recruits from Europe, and might even attempt, if not achieve, the subjugation of the North. Again, if England were ever engaged in war with either the United or the Confederate States, how would such a war be conducted to the issue of Peace? There is no Sebastopol or Gibraltar on the American coast, no great place of arms before which the two nations could agree to try out the wages of battle. The entrances to the great commercial ports are fortified, but in order to preserve "the sinews of war," the New Yorker would gladly blow up his batteries, and claim the character of a simple commercial port. How is the line to be drawn in the case of the French ports, which are all, from Marseilles round to Calais, partly or perfectly fortified? Mr. Cobden almost refutes himself, when he speaks of the passionate and unreasoning character of a country in a state of war. What is it that brings such a country to its senses? Not a victory here or a defeat there, but the pressure of suffering and want which war brings home to all classes in the community, after it has assumed certain dimensions. Whatever tends to lessen this suffering, feeds the passion for war, and gives it extension and duration. Mr. Cobden's statistical arguments concerning French armaments are not less sophistical. It may be true that the extension of the French Navy under the empire is not greater than what was proposed under the Orleans dynasty. But the extension of the French Navy, urged the Prince de Joinville, was in express hostility to England, a hostility such as no member of the present dynasty has ever ventured to avow in terms. Again, it is very well for Mr. Cobden to describe the wonder enlightened French statesmen feel at the occasional "panics" with which the British mind is seized concerning a French invasion. But it is not so long since an address of the French Colonels calling upon the Emperor to allow them to sack London was inserted in the Official *Moniteur*. It is not so long since, in five words of New Year's compliments, His Majesty gave the signal for a sudden and most sanguinary war on a neighbouring Power, with which France had no positive cause of quarrel. It may never be His Majesty's interest to go to war with England, but what other guarantee can England have with such a nation as the French, and such a dynasty as the Napoleons?

Mr. Disraeli's speech equally elaborate, and even more of a Party manifesto, had imaginative flights that were worthy of the author of "Alroy," and a practical purpose more real than that of the Liberal Leader. It is Mr. Disraeli's ambition at this moment to be thought a great Church of England Protestant, or Catholic. *Teu voulez vous?* At present, the High Church rejects the phrase Protestant with as much energy as the Low Church disclaims the phrase Catholic. There is a danger of the Church deserting its old ally, the conservative Party, and the loss to the Conservative Party would be great—Mr. Disraeli would fain persuade us, it would be greater to the Church. With Mr. Gladstone, the model of an exemplary churchman, as future leader of the liberal Party—with Lord Shaftesbury, as adviser of the Premier on episcopal appointments, with a Bench of young Bishops, half of whom have been appointed by Lord Palmerston, on the presumption that they do not entertain views too rigid on the subject of original sin—the future relations of the church and the Liberal Party may well be seriously regarded by a Conservative Statesman, who labours under the suspicion of being himself a Jew, if anything, and who has more than once avowed opinions rather wanting in conformity with the thirty-nine articles. This we may assume to be the state-secret of the present speech and of several others which Mr. Disraeli has taken occasion to deliver in the key of the good old toast "Church and State" within the last two years; and it must be also borne in mind that the Church Rate Question is at present the only domestic agitation, which divides, as nearly as possible equally, the House of Commons. But apart from its party purpose, the speech is a fine specimen of the brilliancy, and the keen edge, as well as the occasionally luxuriant and almost romantic grace of Mr. Disraeli's language when he is at his best.

So far as we can forecast the course of the Session from the speeches of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Disraeli, it is probable that the extreme liberal section below the gang-way will join the Conservatives in any offensive movement against the Government of which the pretext may be "Retrenchment"—but on Church questions, which for the moment appear to absorb the Conservative leader's whole attention, it is not possible that any such combination should take place. Nor is it likely that any foreign question of importance will arise on which there would be a serious difference of opinion between the two sides of the House. The Eastern question is fast attracting to itself the interest, which has hitherto followed Italian affairs; nor is it possible to hold the same line of policy in the one country as in the other. England wishes the unity of the Italians, but not the unity of the Greeks. In Italy, England recognises the right of the population of the Romagna or of Naples to decide its own destinies. This cannot be admitted to the Ionian Islands or even the Montenegrins. England is anxious to deprive the Pope of Temporal Power, but the head of the Mahomedan religion is a necessary member of the European equilibrium. In the despatches which have just been published at St. Petersburgh and which have passed between Lord Russell and Prince Gortchakoff on the affairs of Montenegro, this antagonism, if not inconsistency of policy, is somewhat too clearly revealed by the Foreign Secretary; and one can imagine the grave irony with which the Russian Minister simply registers the protest of the noble Lord against any incitements given to subjects to throw off the yoke of sovereigns whom they may happen to consider tyranical. The letters of Lord John Russell, not a very numerous, will certainly form a very curious collection. The headlong and downright way in which he states whatever proposition or prejudice happens to be in his head for the moment, or rather indicative of the audacity which was assigned to him by Sydney Smith than the cunning which so long kept for him the lead of the Whig Party, there was sufficient diversity in the tone of his Italian despatches, two years ago, before and after Cavour had succeeded in annexing Central and Southern Italy, but the despatch on the Montenegrin question might have been written by a promising pupil of the Austrian Chancery. It has already elicited something very like a protest on the part of the *Times*, and it will no doubt be severely handled when Mr. Disraeli next applies himself to the Asiatic mystery.

La France salutes the Greek Revolution, as the signal for the unfolding of the Asiatic mystery, that is to say the reopening of the Eastern question; and what *La France* says, has, I assure you, authority. When M. le Vicomte de la Guerioniere, who had, one may say, graduated out of journalism, having become a Councillor of State, head of a Ministerial department, grand officer of the Legion of honour, and finally Senator of the Empire, returned to the Editor's desk and began to write enthusiastic articles in the interest of the Pope, I strongly suspected that so supple a servant of His Imperial Majesty must have received an inspiration from an august source so to do. A week before M. Thouvenel resigned and M. Droen de l' Huys came in, a friend of mine was talking to one of the staff of *La France*. The French journalist asked my friend's opinion of the new organ. "Admirably written of course" "but" my friend replied, "but why are you always pegging at that miserable Roman question. What with the despatches published by the *Moniteur* last month, and the bullet in Garibaldi's ankle, the Roman question is likely to pause some time for a reply" "*nous verrons*" said the Frenchman, "I do

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not doubt, M. le Vicomte knows what he is about." Within a week, M. Droen de l' Huys had replaced M. Thouvenel, the point at issue between them being precisely the Roman question; and it was debated for several days whether M. de la Guerioniere should not succeed M. de Persigny at the Ministry of the Interior. This in my mind was never likely. The Emperor never directed M. de la Guerioniere to found a new journal to promote a certain line of policy with the intention of elevating him, as if by consequence of the effect he had produced on public opinion, to the rank of Minister of State.

But when *La France* announces that the Greek revolution re-opens the Eastern question, I believe *La France* expresses the Imperial counsels which have long been tending in that direction. It was with deep mortification and profound reluctance that the Emperor withdrew his troops from Syria, and he has ever since been in more or less close accord with Russia, and in a certain antagonism to England at Constantinople. Every French writer feels free, in writing of the East, to speak of Turkey, as if it were the body of an old sinner possessed by a Devil, and that Devil were England. It is difficult to predict to what consequences the Greek Revolution may or may not lead. Certainly the organisation which produced such a Revolution with so easy an effort must have been both extensive and powerful. It appears to have been an affair of an hour. The conspiracy embraced the town, the country, the army, the police, possibly the administration itself. The instant it acted King Otho was displaced with a rapidity and a completeness far surpassing the effort which converted King Louis Phillipe into Mr. Smith in 1848. As yet we have no very detailed news of the events which have followed at Athens; but it is accepted that the revolution bears a monarchical character, and it is alleged that there is a strong party in Greece, who wish to offer the Hellenic Crown to Prince Alfred. I observe that *La France* in writing the names of the different candidates carefully omits the name of the British Prince. Nor do I believe that there is any very strong desire felt in England to see His Royal Highness elevated to that perilous position. Indeed if England favored any candidate I think there is little doubt that the Court of Flanders would have her suffrage. But the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Russian by nationality, Greek by religion, and Bonapartist by connexion, is probably the favorite of the field.

The first Cabinet council convened since the Recess was announced for last week, and was suddenly adjourned to the surprise of the Town. The question chiefly set down for debate was, it is understood, Lord Lyons instructions, but whether his Lordship has got or gone without instructions, no one well knows. The war seems to stand still, as if nothing more should be done before both sides subsided into winter-quarters; but in this wonderful war, where everything goes by contraries, it is unsafe to speculate, where a telegram may make game of my prophecies at Marseilles or at Alexandria or at Aden, and tell you that M'Clellan has "spedaddled" back to Boston before Stonewall Jackson, or that Abraham Lincoln has "put his foot down" on Jefferson Davis's neck. Meantime the heroic wrath of the New-York Chamber of Commerce at the exploits of the *Alabama* is very touching. The savage denunciation of British breach of neutrality hurts very little, conscious as we are that if the laws were really enforced against the Federals they could easily be starved out of munitions of war. Hitherto they have had rather more than nine-tenths of whatever advantage could be gained out of resort to the British market.

The Exhibition closed on Saturday without any formal ceremonial, and also without any very remarkable regrets. Somewhow it never inspired the same admiration, or attracted the same concourse of visitors as the Crystal Palace, and even within the last month the average of attendance fell far below that of the Exhibition of 1851. Still it has paid, so as not to be any loss to the guarantors, though it will not fulfil its original programme; and the effect upon Industry and the Arts will, it is expected, even far exceed that produced by the original design of the good great Prince, the

> "Far sighted summoner of War and Waste
> To fruitfull strifes and revelries of Peace."

This evening brings us definitive news about Garibaldi's health, which had caused serious anxiety for the last fortnight; and I have just time to enclose the record of the medical consultation held at Spezzia on the 29th ultimo.

The final conclusion arrived at after four hours' consultation is as follows:—From the exploration of the wound made with the probe and finger, although it remained incomplete owing to the pain occasioned to the invalid, and although the ball was not actually touched, yet owing to the criterion arrived at by the exploration, and by other symptoms, the professors consulted are of opinion that the ball exists in the wound. At the opportune time, in the opportune manner, they are of opinion that another exploration should take place to define the exact spot in which the ball is lodged, and extract it if possible without danger. The satisfactory state of the wound and of the general health presents no indication of other chirurgical operations.

(Signed)

Professor Zannetti
" Rizzoli
" Bertani
" Porta
" Denegri
" Riboli
" Gherini
" Palasciano

Professor Cipriani
" Odicini
" Tommasi
" Zopfy
" Prandina
" Albanese
" Ripari
" Basile.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *28th Nov.* 1-15 P.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis*, sailed for Suez.

CALCUTTA.

28th November, 5-5 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., five Rupees and half to five Rupees and three quarters discount.

Five per Cent., four Rupees and three quarters to five Rupees premium.

Five-and-half per Cent. twelve Rupees to twelve Rupees and quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and seven-eighths.

Freights to London, saltpetre, forty shillings.

Rice sixty-five to seventy-five shillings.

Jute and Seeds ninety-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen seven pounds, forty inch six rupees and six annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, two Rupees and fourteen annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas per morah.

Market for Piece Goods dull.

Market for Twist very quiet.

MADRAS.

28th November, 5-25 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, twelve and-a-half premium.

Fives, five premium.

Fours, six discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eighth penny.

Freights, dead weight, thirty-two shillings and six pence.

Cotton seventy-five shillings.

Interest on Loans five per cent.

Money Market, very easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees seven per piece.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, Rupees five annas fifteen per Bundle.

COLONEL GAWLER who was so badly wounded in camp as related in our last, has since been moved into cantonments. We are happy to say that great hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery though he is still in a dangerous state. The servant, whose wound we reported to have been fatal, is out of danger.

It seems that the fact of a considerable sum of money being in one of the boxes inside the tent, was what induced the thief to make the attempt.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 22.*

THE *Gazette* notifies the appointment of two trained Surveyors of Waste Lands for Eastern Bengal and Darjeeling. That no time may be lost, as the strength of the surveying parties is utterly disproportioned to the work, we would suggest the adoption of the American plan. In the United States the surveys are founded upon a series of true meridians running North generally from the mouth of some well-known river. Base lines intersect these meridians from east to west at right angles. At last the whole country is thus divided into squares of one mile and townships of six miles each, a square mile containing 640 acres, which is again sub-divided as low as to 40 acres, the minimum that the State will sell. This any human being may purchase for fifty dollars, free from even general taxation for five years. Six shillings and threepence per acre is the upset price, and in point of fact this is seldom exceeded. There is another lesson which in this matter we may take from America. In every township one thirty-sixth part, or a square mile, is devoted to educational purposes.—*Friend of India, Nov. 20.*

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.—The Marquis of Breadalbane left London about a month back for the Continent, after a partial recovery from a severe attack of illness. Only a few days ago, accounts were received which justified the impression that his lordship had derived benefit by his journey on the Continent. We now learn that the marquis's malady has assumed a serious aspect. A telegram was received yesterday morning from Lucerne, from Lady Elizabeth Pringle and Miss Pringle who are with the marquis, by which we learn that the most serious symptoms have set in, and that but slight hopes are now held out for his recovery. The Duke of Bukinghan left yesterday (Sunday) for the purpose of joining his uncle—*Morning Post.*

MARS.—On this planet, which is now in its perigee as well as in its perihelion, that is, at its shortest distance from the earth and the sun, and is visible about 10 P.M. in the constellation of Pisces, where it is easily recognisable by its size and reddish light. Father Secchi has just published a few interesting remarks in the *Giornale di Roma*. Herschel, may years ago, asserted that Mars contained oceans and continents, and that changes of season could be distinctly observed on its surface; but the accuracy of his observations was doubted by subsequent astronomers. In 1856 Father Secchi began to direct his special attention to this planet, of which he made out a map in 1858; but his designs presented such discrepancies, compared with those of his predecessors, and Dr. Mædler's especially, that he hesitated to publish them. Now, however, that Mars is in so favourable a position, Father Secchi has found Mædler's designs to coincide with the present appearance of the planet. The chief difference between the two appearances lay in the white polar spots, which Mædler represented as small brilliant circles, while Father Secchi found them of an extremely complicated form. This is now easily explained; in 1858 both poles of Mars were visible, while now only one, the southern pole, is turned towards us. The globe on which Father Secchi had designed the appearances of 1858 being placed in a proper position, the equatorial regions of that period coincide with those now visible; as for the change observable in the white spots, they are easily explained by supposing them to have been snow, which has now melted away, owing to the proximity of the sun, and the season of the solstice which now prevails in Mars. Hence the supposition of the existence of water and seas in Mars is confirmed, since without these snow and ice could not exist; and in fact, the blue lines supposed to be water have not materially changed. And since, on the other hand, the white spots seen by Father Secchi in 1858 now present a rose-coloured tint, there is ample reason for adhering to Herschel's statement in favour of the changes of season to which Mars is subject. —*Globe, Nov. 3.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 27th OCT. AND 3rd NOV.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain G. W. P. Wright, with the mails of 27th October and 3rd November, arrived in harbour early this morning. She left Suez on the 13th November, and Aden on the 20th.

The following is the list of

PASSENGERS.

From Marseilles to Bombay—General Sir A. Cotton; Mrs. D. Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. Egerton; Mrs. Gulliver; Miss Campbell; Mr. A. Gibson; Lieut.-Colonel H. Maxwell; Major H. B. Moyle; Mr. and Mrs. Ketchen; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis; Miss Wood; Mr. G. Scott; Mr. Jno. Sands; Mr. S. Smith; Mr. Tanner; Mr. West; Captain and Mrs. Forbes; Mr. and Miss Adams; Miss Warden; Mr. S. Watson; Mr. H. P. Cowasjee; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron; Mr. Bright; Mr. Wallace; Mr. Wilks Hill; Mr. C. C. Penny; Mr. A. C. Mody; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery; Mr. E. Walker; Mr. Fowler; Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon; Miss Godfroy; Lieutenant Stiffe; Mr. Dawes; Mr. Marval; Mr. J. R. Lee; Captain Grant; and Mr. Stewart.

From Southampton to Bombay—Lt. W. H. Yates; Captain J. Daniel; Mrs. Turner; Miss Bell; Mrs. Neale; Miss Colthurst; Miss Prescott; Mr. and Miss Dalzell; Mr. and Mrs. McInvoy; Mrs. C. C. H. Cotes; Rev. P. Slater; Major and Mrs. Tyacke, and friend; Mrs. Herbert; Captain F. B. Johnston; Mr. I. S. Forsyth; Lieutenant R. P. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Greener; Mr. T. D. Scott, and servant; Rev. and Mrs. Matchett, and infant; J. Ashworth; J. Walton; J. Wragg; W. Wilks; Lieutenant Huddleston; Mr. W. B. Mulock; Mr. S. Hodgert; Major Patey; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson; Mrs. Wilkinson, and native servant; S. Cope; D. Mahoney; E. Powell; W. McDonald; R. Bissett; and Mr. Hole.

Marseilles to Hong-Kong.—Mr. Townend.

Southampton to Hong-Kong.—Mr. R. Loney.

Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. J. R. Kleyn; General Schenipf; two Ladies; and Captain P. M. Nestor, and European male servant.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. J. M. Purvis.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. T. W. Tyers.

Aden to Bombay.—Sir W. R. Mansfield; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Phayer; Major Flood; Lieutenant Breton; and Lieutenant Baldwin.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has been appointed to succeed Mr. Laing as Finance Minister of India.

General M'Clellan declares himself unable to advance without further reinforcements. The Republican and Abolition party have revived the agitation for his removal from the command. Great resistance has been made in the Federal States to the conscription, and in some places the military have been called out to enforce the levy, and blood has been shed. A negro insurrection was apprehended in Virginia. Seventeen negroes were hanged for having the emancipation proclamation on their persons.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions denouncing the proceedings of Captain Summes of the Confederate steamer Alabama, who has destroyed above a dozen merchant vessels bearing the Federal flag. The Chamber declares the builing in England of the Alabama and other vessels for the use of the Confederates to be a violation of neutrality.

France, England, and Russia have agreed to a policy of non-intervention in Greece. The Provisional Government has announced its intention to keep the revolution within the frontiers of Greece. Several persons are mentioned as being likely to be selected for the throne: Prince Alfred of England; the Duke de Leuchtenberg; the Prince Amadeus of Savoy; the Duke of Tuscany; and the Prince Ypsilanti. The last is the most probable. The Provisional Government is recognised everywhere throughout Greece. The ex-King and Queen have arrived at Munich.

The Italian ministry intend upon the opening of Parliament to enter into a full explanation of their negotiations with the Emperor of the French respecting Rome, and to ask the confidence of the Chamber. In case of failure, they will appeal to the country.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Venice, compromising some members of the wealthy classes and two government functionaries.

A consultation of 17 medical men has been held on Garibaldi, and the general result is favourable. The ball is in the foot, but no severe operation is considered necessary.

The dispute between the Austrian government and the Chambers has been settled.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the late enormous robberies and forgeries of the Bank of England note paper.

The movement for raising funds for the relief of the distress in the North is becoming general throughout the country.

The Turkish government has issued a proclamation for promoting the cultivation of cotton in Turkey.

Mr. Cobden has delivered an address to his constituents on the excessive war expenditure of the country, and the necessity of abolishing the system of blockades.

The case of Lieutenant M'Crea, late of the Indian army, has been heard at the Central Criminal Court.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing has purchased Hatherop Castle and estate, in Gloucestershire.

Some excitement has been caused by the publication of a work by the Bishop of Natal, in which he declares his disbelief in the historical credibility of the Pentateuch.

Several diplomatic changes are announced:—Sir J. Milbanke is transferred from Munich to the Hague, in succession to Sir A. Buchanan, who is appointed ambassador at Berlin. The new minister at Munich is Lord A. Loftus.

The Yelverton marriage case comes on this day before the First Division of the Court of Session at Edinburgh.

It is now stated that the vacant Scotch judgeship will be taken by the Solicitor-General, not by the Lord-Advocate.

Jessie M'Lachlan, lately convicted of murder at Glasgow, has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have given a verdict of "Not proven" in the case of Colonel Burnaby and Captain Annesley.

Dr. Candlish, of the Free Church of Scotland, has been presented with £5,530 by a number of clergymen and laymen.

The baton of field-marshal will, it is understood, be conferred on the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Gough, and Lord Clyde, on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority.

The Japanese Ambassadors lately sailed from Lisbon on their return home.

Mr. Jonah Andrews, the manager of the Manchester City Bank, has been arrested on a charge of defrauding the Bank to the extent of £120,000.

Several officers in the Russian army have formally protested against being called upon to act against the people of Poland.

The most disastrous accounts of the effects of the late heavy gales continue to be received. In addition to the sad havoc which has been caused, on the shores of the United Kingdom, a long catalogue of disasters has come in from the north coast of Europe, and upwards of 100 wrecks and more than 500 casualties, attended with a great sacrifice of life, have been reported on Lloyd's books.

Another startling bank fraud has been brought to light. This time Manchester is the scene. The City Bank there stopped payment on the 21st October; and on the 25th, at a meeting of the shareholders and creditors, Mr. Jonah Andrews, the manager, was arrested on a charge of abstracting and appropriating to his own use the moneys of the bank. He had a salary of £5000 a year. His defalcations and malpractices will, it is said, result in a loss of £120,000 to the shareholders.

Accounts from San Domingo state that cotton planting is carried on actively, and next year that country is expected to rank among cotton producers. The cotton trees are stated to grow spontaneously on all the south side of the island, and to flourish in the poorest soil. That which is growing in the vicinity is of short staple, but strong and fine, and would improve with care in raising. On the extreme eastern end of the island, in the dement of Higney, the staple is described as longer and finer.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s.; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 109¾.

Consols for Money, 93½ to 93⅝; Ditto, Account, Dec. 4, 93⅝ to 93¾.

Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to 3 per cent.

Money Market steady but quiet.

The Stock Markets have been quiet but firm.

Produce Markets inactive. Tea dull of sale. Silk continues very firm. Indigo remains flat. Sugar without improvement. Rice quiet. Saltpetre inactive. Jute lower. Cutch 27s. per cwt. Shellac dull of sale.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 84s. to 87s.; good middling, 87s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.; fine middling, 91s. to 93s. per cwt. Market steady but quiet.

Linseed is offered at 63s. for Calcutta, and at 69s. for Bombay; Rapeseed is quoted at 67s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market very quiet.

Cocoa-nut Oil has declined to £53 10s. for Ceylon, and to £56 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 27½ per lb.; fair Broach, 17d.; fair Dhollera, 15⅝d. per lb. Market has been flat but is now firm and prices advancing.

Manchester Market—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 14s. 6d. per piece; 8½lbs., 17s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 4½d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 28d. per lb. Market weak and prices irregular.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *10th November.*

American news to 30th October.

Federal Army reported in motion towards Virginia, but no fresh events or reliable intelligence.

Democrats considered successful in elections.

European news unimportant.

Cotton Market quiet. Surats new (nineteen) to twenty pence.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, *12th November.*

Cotton Market declined half penny per pound.

Fair Dhollera fifteen pence.

Probable shipments [of Cotton] from America. Depressed prices.

Piece Goods, seven pounds shirtings, fourteen shillings and three pence per piece.

LONDON, *11th Nov.*

Cotton very flat.

Fair Dhollera fifteen pence three farthings per pound, nominal.

LONDON, *11th Nov.*

Cotton declining. Dhollera sixteen pence.

Sawginned nineteen pence.

Sales thirty-six thousand bales.

PARIS, *11th Nov.*

Lord Palmerston yesterday at the Inaurguration dinner of the Lord Mayor of London intimated that England would not interfere in American affairs at present.

LONDON, *10th Nov.*

Cotton market very dull. Fair Dhollera fifteen pence half penny. Broach sixteen pence three farthings.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(From the Globe, Nov. 3.)

GREECE.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

MUNICH, *Nov.* 1.

The King and Queen of Greece arrived here to-day, and were enthusiastically received.

ITALY.

TURIN, *Nov.* 1.

The *Monarchia Nazionale* of to-day confirms the rumour of the despatch by the French Government of a note in reply to General Durando's circular, and continues, "The note is said to indicate no change in the policy of France towards Italy, but to open the way for fresh negotiations on the Roman question."

It is asserted that the Minister of Marine has appointed a committee of inquiry on the state of the Italian navy.

A letter has been published, addressed by a portion of the Italian clergy to the Pope, praying his Holiness to renounce the temporal power. The letter bears 8,948 signatures, and is accompanied by a statement signed by Father Passaglia on the number and standing of the priests signing the letter.

TURIN, *Nov.* 2.

Garibaldi continues to improve in health.

A royal decree has been published approving of the statutes of the railway company of Southern Italy under the direction of Signor Bastogi.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Nov.* 1.

This being All Saints' day no business was done on the Bourse.

The monthly settlement has in consequence been deferred until Monday next.

TOULON, *Nov.* 1.

The French squadron has not yet received orders to depart for Greece, but the officers belonging to it, who were absent on leave, have been recalled.

PARIS, *Nov.* 2.

A letter from the Chevalier di Nigra has been published to-day, contradicting the recent assertion of *La France*, that the Italian Government had disavowed the note of General Durando.

M. de Bismark Schonhausen was received by the Emperor yesterday, and has left Paris for Berlin to-day.

POLAND.

BERLIN, *Nov.* 1.

According to advices received here from Warsaw numerous arrests have been made among the working class.

The arrival of the Emperor at Warsaw was expected.

It was said that no conscription would take place next year in Poland.

Count Bernstoff has been appointed Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and not, as was stated, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SWITZERLAND.

LUCERNE, *Nov.* 1.

The voting on the proposition for the total revision of the Swiss Federal constitution took place to-day.

The proposition was rejected by 16,000 against 10,000 votes.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, *Oct.* 27, (per *Mangerton*).

It is considered that there will be a modification of the Ministry after the assembling of the Cortes on the 5th of November.

The Minister of Finance has made some new Custom-house regulations, which cause dissatisfaction.

Her Majesty's ship *Flying Fish* left this port on the 24th ultimo.

The Federal steamer *Tuscararo* arrived here on the 25th, from the Azores.

The Italian frigates *Duca di Genova*, *Garibaldi*, and *Italia*, left Lisbon on the 20th. When off Cape Roca, the *Italia* and *Duca di Genova* came in collision. Both vessels returned to Lisbon to refit. The latter vessel has sustained considerable damage. The *Garibaldi* also returned on the 22nd.

The vintage is small, but the quality of the wine very good.

SOUTHAMPTON, *Nov.* 1.

The steamship *Margerton*, from Lisbon on the 27th ult., has arrived here. She brings 12 passengers, £630 in specie, and a full cargo of fruit, &c.

ITALY.—GARRIBALDI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SPEZZIA, *Oct.* 29.

The eminent French surgeon, Nelaton, a great authority on gunshot wounds, came last night, saw Garibaldi, and declared that the ball might be present, but that there was no case for amputation. M. Nelaton left immediately after his visit, aud though a telegram from M. Matteucci, the Minister, requested the favour of a brief halt at Turin, to discuss some question relating to the new College of Medicine, the great French operator could only accord him half an hour or so, before he should start for Paris.

There are now here Porta and Zanetti, Maestri, Zio, Gherardi, and Tanderini of Carara, a village surgeon, who performs the highest operations of surgery with a speed, dexterity and success, that the first men in London or Paris could not excel.

To any one who has seen the stream of people chatting, laughing, or smoking, who pour in and out of Garibaldi's quarters all day long—now stopping to read a paragraph in a newspaper, now to listen to a joke, now to light a cigar with the red-shirted acolytes who throng the antechamber, and occasionally passing into the very chamber of the sick man—there does not seem anything strange in that large group in the square before the door where the twelve doctors are all talking with a considerable crowd of listeners around them, and who are, doubtless for the first time in their lives, assisting at a medical consultation. How eagerly they listen to that stern-looking old man with the grey hair streaming over his coat and collar—that is Porta; and how anxiously they bend down to hear what that diminutive, stooping, bright-eyed Zanetti is saying; and who is the red-shirted lady with the bright auburn hair and fair skin, evidently not Italian, though her sympathies are certainly on this side the Alps? She is a well-known English lady, whose name has already figured widely in the circles of Nazzinianism. Well, we are not much the wiser—we of the outer bar—who have listened for the last half-hour to learned discussions on the force of projectiles and the resisting power of the ligaments of the ankle joint. The scene is, however, an exciting one; there is a great deal at stake—more than the life of one man usually compasses—for were Garibaldi to die, the effect would be retrospective as well as future. Happily, however, there is no apprehension of this. Nelaton augured most favourably of the case, though frankly confessing that it would be tedious and painful. The Consultation—a rather warm discussion, I understand—is now over. Porta examined the wound fully with his finger, and has ascertained that the ball is somewhere, but not in the articulation, which is the really important point, for it at once sets at rest all question of amputation. The case, he opines, will be a very tedious one; that all exploration after the ball would be highly injurious, and that the convalescence will be a matter of some months. The great point is, however, decided; there is no peril to life, no need of amputation. Fragments of bone will continue to be detached, and with these the ball, if there, may some day or other make its appearance. The friends of Garibaldi have, therefore, good news; and you may tell them the tidings with the safe assurance that they come from the best authorities in science Italy possesses; men who are fully the equals of any in France or in England.—*Express, Nov.* 3.

THE LATEST NEWS.

(From the Globe, Nov. 3.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Sunday Evening.*

YESTERDAY, Nov. 1, ex-Royal Otho and consort traversed the streets of Munich, as we learn, amid sympathising crowds; indeed his welcome back to Beerland might verge on congratulation. For the rack and ruin of Acropolis he exchanges a bran new Pinakothec and Glyptothec. For the arid bed of a dried up Ilyssus he gets an Iser rolling rapidly; discarding the red fez cap and Albanian kilt he can resume less picturesque, but more comfortable toggery; tankard and stove and meerschaum await him, and he actually regains some dozen days which the Greek calendar kept him back behind European calculation. The German papers generally seem to feel relief at an end being put to the absurd figure all Fatherland cut in the person and court of the Kœnig von Athens. The *Ost Deutsche Post* has discovered a premeditated plot hatched 30 years ago between England, France, and Russia to make Germany the laughing-stock of the Continent, and only now finds out the treachery lurking in this "Danaical donation" of a Hellenic kingdom. It is a source of thankfulness that among fresh candidates for such a crown there is none from Deutschland.

The Ducal diadem of Brunswick is likely to be lost to the King of Prussia, as one of the damages he incurs by his recent forfeiture of national confidence. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, 28th Oct., informs us of a secret treaty now signed between the reigning Herzog and the King of Hanover, for merging in that Guelphic line the succession of the Duchy. Of course no such transaction can be considered final or definitive, but as a sign of the times it has its meaning. There is anything but stolid acquiescence among Prussians in the attempt to browbeat public sentiment by mere police authority at Berlin. The legality of the prohibition against subscribing in aid of persecuted representatives is about to be tasted by an appeal to the law courts. It is denied that any legislative enactment warrants what has no other foundation than a notice issued some time back by police officer Kinkeldey. To agitate such a question, must have results far beyond the mere point at issue. Far deeper principles are involved, and arbitrary government is confronted on the fundamental ground of what constitutes recognisable legislation.

The *Moniteur* shows itself rather sensitive on this very matter, and it has been carefully observed here that in translating Lord Palmerston's Southampton speech delivered in presence of Baron Thierry, the Imperial organ deliberately retrenches from its report that passage about the difficulty Austria finds in the adoption of free trade: "That country has to deal with a controlling Chamber, the Reichsrath, while France has an Emperor whose will overrides an opposition the Chambers of Louis Philippe would have effectively resisted." Not a trace of this remark is suffered to appear in the *Moniteur*.

No papers appeared this morning on account of the festival of All Saints yesterday; this evening there is nothing worth notice, save an official denial on the part of Cavalier Nigra, published in *La France*, which had reported that functionary as having been rebuked by Drouyn de Lhuys in reference to the Durando Circular. *La Patrie* confirms Nigra's statement that the French Government had not expressed hitherto any opinion whatever thereon.

The Emperor went off to Compiegne yesterday. Respecting the ex-Queen of Naples, we have again a positive re-assertion from Munich (Oct. 28) of her refusal to return either now or at any future period, though reports of her arrival at Marseilles are constantly renewed.

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR NELATON.

THE French medical journal the *Gazette des Hôspitaux* publishes a long letter from the eminent French surgeon, Professor Nelaton, containing a technical account of his visit to Garibaldi. In describing the probing of the wound, he says that the stylet penetrated the wound very easily without causing the least pain. Piercing it transversely, at 2½ centimetres he was stopped by a hard body, giving, on being struck, a dull noise, very different from the sharp sound which results from contact with the bone. This, he has no doubt whatever, was the ball. The general state of the patient is as favourable as possible, when it is remembered that for 30 days he was without sleep. There is no fever, the skin is fresh, the appetite good. The sleep is sufficient and restorative. "The countenance is calm, dignified, without any expression of suffering." An immediate extraction of the ball would, he thinks, be injurious. The preceeding most simple and devoid of danger consists in dilating gradually the canal of the wound up to the point where the foreign body is present. This dilatation is to be effected by the introduction of little cylinders of gentian roots of increasing size, for which may be substituted in a few days a fragment of prepared sponge. The probabilities are that the ball can then be seen and touched and seized by the forceps. With regard to the proposition of an amputation, Professor Nelaton says, "I do not admit this extreme resource, except in the case, contrary to all probability, of some grave complication, arising, such as a deep abscess, abundant and inexhaustible suppuration, evident deterioration of the constitution, in a word—a danger of death. One word more. In my opinion the General will recover, but his recovery will require some months yet, and will leave a rigidity in the joint of the foot, the inevitable consequence of an injury which has affected the osseous joint surfaces. But this *demi-ankylose* will but slightly impede the function of that member."—*Express, Nov.* 3.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRESSED COTTON DISTRICTS.—It appears from the report of the Registrar-General that the health of the distressed districts in Lancashire is not only not below the ordinary standard, but is singularly above it. The effects of poverty and suffering have been felt in the returns, not of deaths, but of marriages. The mortality is low, especially among children, and the birth rate; but marriages have decreased even more remarkably than deaths have diminished. The *Times* thinks this may be accounted for, in a great measure, by one or two simple facts. Mothers, not being wanted at the mills, stayed at home, and staying at home enabled them to attend to their parental duties. In short, they nursed their children, and so all the children who would have died for want of nursing have now been saved. It may also be persumed, without attributing any extraordinary imprudence to the operatives of the cotton trade, that some of their surplus earnings were spent upon stimulants which did them more harm than good. From this drawback to their health they have been exempted by their poverty, and are so far the gainers by the bargain. Again, instead of breathing the confined and impure air of a cotton mill, they have had ample opportunities of recreation or exercise in an invigorating atmosphere. "But a time will come," remarks the same journal, "if it is not here already, when the chance effect of uncommon sobriety will fall to balance the effects of low diet and miserable living. That will be the point at which the death figures would begin to tell. Let it be the work of the rest of the nation to step in before that point is reached. By timely and sufficient aid we can avert the consequences which might otherwise ensue, and we may then look, not with alarm, but confidence and satisfaction, for the Registrar-General's next report."—*Overland Mail, Nov.* 3.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

(From the Express, Nov. 3.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Sunday Evening.*

The *France* is convicted of having perpetrated a monstrous *canard* by the following letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the King of Italy, which it is fain to insert this evening:

Paris, Nov. 1.

Monsieur le Directeur.—The *France* in its number of this day contains the following words:

"We believe we know that M. Nigra has expressed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the regret of the Italian cabinet for having addressed to France the circular note of General Durando."

I have the honour to tell you, sir, that this statement is altogether unfounded. I appeal to your courtesy to publish this letter in your journal, at the same time offering you the expression of my distinguished consideration.

NIGRA.

The *France*, which sees very well that the whole question of the unity of Italy is involved in M. Nigra's letter, makes a thoroughly Jesuitical attempt to answer it. It pretends that the Italian minister's contradiction, which, in point of fact, is as single as possible, and merely refutes a lie, applies to a question of form and a question of substance. It proceeds to insinuate that its original statement, though incorrect in form, was true in substance. With wonderfully frank language the *France* concedes that M. Nigra's affirmation is "one that admits of no reply." But then it enters into a complicated argument, the only intelligent meaning of which is, that if M. Nigra has not done what the *France* falsely reported, he ought to have done it. General Durando's "summons" to France to leave Rome is, he says, evidently null and void, because it has not been followed up by immediate execution in default of obedience; and therefore it may only "natural to suppose" (a very bad reason, by the way, for launching a positive statement) that M. Rattazzi's cabinet regretted that it had been issued. The whole gist of the article of the *France* to-day is that General Durando's proclamation must either be maintained or withdrawn. If Rattazzi does not dare to withdraw it nothing can be more certain than that his successor, who must according to all indications be a man of more spirit and more faith in Italian nationality than Rattazzi, will not do so.

There is serious reason to fear that English sportsmen will refrain altogether from participating in the Grand Paris Races, to be inaugurated next year with the 4,000*l*. prize given by the cry of Paris and the railway companies. It was taken for granted that this meeting would attract more first-rate horses from the English turf than had ever before been brought to France, and the objection which now threatens to be fatal to such a desirable international competition never seems to have occurred to the founders of the new races. That objection, which has been raised, and very seriously raised in England, is that the day fixed for the sport to come off is a Sunday. It has been represented to the French sporting authorities, with the most perfect courtesy, and without any affectation of puritanism, that, out of deference to the habits and customs and deeply-rooted feeling in their own country, English gentlemen would scruple, even on a foreign soil, where different views of Sabbath obligations prevail, to take part in such a diversion as public races on a Sunday; and the suggestion has been very earnestly made that some week day should be chosen. The Frenchmen, while admitting that the objection, is one that demands most respectful consideration, do not seem disposed to yield to it. They say that Sunday is by almost universal consent the day fixed upon for horse-racing in France—that while they are quite ready to conform to English habits in England, they do not feel that international courtesy calls upon them to alter a French custom for the existence of which many cogent reasons may be given. They consider it highly desirable in a national point of view, and in order to improve the breed of horses, to encourage the sport of horse-racing, which, as yet, is but in its infancy in France. The best way to encourage it on a large scale is to interest the masses in the races. But it is quite certain that the general public does not yet care enough for a race to make a great national holiday and shut up their shops for the sake of one, as is done in England. On any day but Sunday the spectators would be few, and confined to a special class. Moreover (and this is a weighty reason,) it is urged that the object of the city of Paris and of the railway companies in giving the great prize which was to attract large numbers of visitors, and give a fillip to business, would be in a great measure frustrated, and the prize itself would probably be given up before long for want of sufficient encouragement. Such is the line of argument which I do not think is likely to be abandoned on this side of the Channel.

During the late gales the keeper of the Blainville lighthouse, near Coutance, with his wife and daughter, were very nearly being starved to death. For six days they had no communication with the shore, their provisions were entirely exhausted, and they were reduced to quench their thirst by sucking napkin held out to catch the rain. When at length it was found possible to take some food to them they were in a very alarming state, especially the daughter, a girl of sixteen, whose sufferings from the pangs of hunger and the conscious prospect of a dreadful death were terrible. The family is now out of danger.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Overland Mail, Nov. 3.)

ONE week is very much like another in England at this season of the year; but the coming in of November commonly inaugurates something of a change. The fashionable world still remains absent from London in the intermediate stage of the marine villa or the country house; but official and professional men again begin to congregate in Whitehall and Westminster, and a good many shutters in our principal streets are taken down. On the other side, however, we must set down the closing of the Great International Exhibition, which has now run its race, and the consequent attraction to the metropolis of a large floating population, which has kept our streets continually astir. The general feeling with respect to the Exhibition is, that on the whole it has not been a great success. It seems to have opened gloomily, and closed drearily, and enjoyed an intermediate stage of nothing more than mediocrity. The Court mourning, and the distress in the manufacturing districts, have been the principal deteriorating causes; but others, doubtless, have been at work, and among them, certainly not the least, we may reckon the counter-attraction of the Crystal Palace. Not that this has kept any one from seeing the International Exhibition, but that it has, in a large number of cases, diminished the plurality of visits paid by each individual to the latter, and especially by those who have spent only a limited number of days in London or the neighbourhood. The exhibited goods in the Exhibition are now to be sold off—for which purpose there is to be a sort of supplementary season of two weeks' duration; and in January there is to be a sort of official epilogue, which will consign the whole affair to history.

In the political world the principal event has been a great speech delivered by Mr. Cobden, at Rochdale, from which it is fairly to be gathered that he means mischief next session. He proposed a resolution strongly condemnatory of the excessive expenditure of the country on warlike preparations, and expressive of the necessity of a reform in our representative system. He said that whilst we were at peace with all the world we were suffering all the evils of war; he declared that there was a good and a bad principle at work in the present Government, the one tending to the continual assertion of physical force, the other to the conciliation of other powers by acts of peace and good-will towards men, and the reciprocation of national benefits. It was to be seen, and he said, whether the evil or the good principle would prevail; and if the evil, whether it would not be better to try the Conservative party than for the country to be continually hood-winked and eluded by the present men. It may not unreasonably be inferred from this that the idea of a coalition between the Tories and the Manchester party, which was started last session, will be revived in the next, and that Lord Palmerston may yet have cause to regret that departure from his usual tact and *savoir faire* under which he suffered himself to be betrayed into an unseemly attack upon so good a friend and so dangerous an enemy as Richard Cobden.

Of course the distress in the manufacturing districts was one of the main topics of the orator's discourse. He took up the cudgels for the great mill owners, declaring that they had been unjustly charged with selfishness and hard-heartedness, but we do not quite see that he has been successful in whitewashing his friends. He says, and with truth, that when the mills are idle, the owners lose the interest of the money invested in those works. But there are other things that may be idle besides mills; there is such a thing as throwing good money after bad, and no one knows better than Mr. Cobden that it is better to lose the interest of your money than to lose principal and interest too. We believe that in many instances the manufacturers have been greatly the gainers by the suspension of their works, because their warehouses were groaning with unsold and unsaleable stock—the supply having been, for some time, greatly in excess of the demand. If, then, the present dearth of the raw materials had only enabled them to dispose, at normal prices, of this surplus stock, without any fresh expenditure of capital on material or labour only to increase the glut, they might have been well contented under such circumstances to lose the interest of the money invested in their plant. But they have been selling their old stocks at abnormal prices—sometimes at an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. and so, in point of fact whilst their incomings are greater than ever, their outgoings are next to *nil*. That they have not suffered *yet* is certain. So far as present results are concerned, they are in better circumstances than if there had never been a cotton famine at all. Now, no one would grudge them this; no one would say anything about their gains; if it were not for a very general belief that the millowners have not contributed, according to their means, towards the fund for the relief of the people who have so enriched them. We can answer for this belief being wide-spread; and we could name some large manufacturers, including some of considerable importance in the political world, who are roundly stated, justly or unjustly, to have given nothing to the starving operatives. If this be true, it is charitable to believe that they are only holding back until their generosity shall be more needed.

We do not suppose that any one much cares what Mr. Disraeli says or thinks about Church affairs, but we may record here that he has made a rather dull speech on the subject, pointing out some of the defects of our ecclesiastical system, but contending that the interests of the country would suffer by the disunion of Church and State. It is of more importance to set down, in connection with the state of our Church, that such a man as Mr. Maurice had resolved to secede from it, and join the ranks of the Nonconformists, and appears only to have been dissuaded from his intention for the present, by the entreaties of his friends. The precise reasons for this contemplated step are not stated; but when such men as Mr. Baptist Noel and Mr. Maurice go into dissent, reasonable people may think that there are some grounds for the belief that something is wrong somewhere.

Lord Palmerston has not been silent during the past week. At an entertainment given at Southampton to the Austrian Minister of Finance, Baron Thierry, the versatile Premier discoursed on the benefits of free-trade with Austria, but, in opposition to the Cobdenite theory, he declared it to be "nonsense to say, as some people do, that if you only establish free-trade and extensive commercial intercouse between two countries, peace will be everlasting, and there will no more war." This is the "evil principle" which, two evenings later, Mr. Cobden denounced at Rochdale, and which he is so eager to overthrow.

THE Greek revolution is now an accomplished fact: that is to say, King Otho and his Queen are now fugitives in Bavaria, and a Provisional Government has been established. Of the return of the King there is not the slightest chance. He appears to have no friends in any part of his old kingdom, and it is doubtful whether he deserved to have any. He has lost his throne, as others have lost theirs, by disregarding the popular will; and there is no valid reason for any interference on the part of other States to prevent the practical expression of the wishes of the nation, with respect to the future government of the country. At this point, of course, a flood of speculation arises as to *how* Greece in future is to be governed, or rather by *whom* it is to be governed, for no one appears to doubt that there will be a return to the old monarchical system. Whilst, therefore, Otho is quietly taking his place among "Monarchs retired from business," a new King must be picked up somewhere; and now that the racing season has just has been brought to a close, a very pretty little excitement for betting men has cropped up at the right time, and the odds are being taken about the Greek Crown Stakes just as they were a little time ago about the Cambridgeshire. Among the probable starters our own Prince Alfred is named. It is said that, there is a strong party in Greece, who would fain see an English Prince of the head of their Government. Prince Ypsilanti has many backers. Then the Duke of Leuchtenberg (son of Eugene Beauharnais) is named as a likely person. Being, it is said, a member of the Greek Church he is likely on that account to be especially welcome to the nation. But as long as thay have not a Roman Catholic or a Mussulman they do not very much care; and any Protestant Prince, strongly recommended by other considerations, would be acceptable to the people. But there is another side to the question. Who will take it? It is very doubtful whether our own Prince will have, or be allowed to have, anything to do with so questionable a boon as the Crown of Greece. But there is another Protestant Prince, closely connected to us by family ties, to whom the offer might be more acceptable, and on whom England would gladly see it bestowed. Every one who remembers that this Crown was offered to the present King of the Belgians will know that we allude to one of Leopold's sons. It is considered by no means improbable that the Count of Flanders will blossom into King of Greece.

I has been reported, however, that the present complications in Italy rendering it expedient to offer a bribe to Victor Emmanuel, an attempt may be made to obtain the Crown of Greece for one of his younger sons. If the issue were in the hands of the Imperial diplomatists of France such a result would be by no means improbable. But as the matter stands, and with especial advertence to the fact that the Greeks are not likely to choose a Roman Catholic Prince, and that the Great Powers of Europe are not likely to force an obnoxious ruler upon them, nothing seems to be more improbable than such an arrangement. Victor Emmanuel must be smoothed down in other ways, if it be true that an attempt is being made to induce him formly to resign all claim to Rome as a part of the Italian Kingdom. This is [illegible] of the reactionary policy which is so gri[illegible] of all the real lovers of Italian liberty, [illegible] much as the noble spirit of Garibaldi. [illegible] the Liberator's health has during the [illegible] matter of grave debate and anxious [illegible] consultation of eminent members of the [illegible] was to decide upon the course to be pu[illegible] held, as intended, on Wednesday. We [illegible] that the decision was fovourable. It w[illegible] there was no necessity for amputation [illegible] might be extracted without danger. If th[illegible] rightly judged, the only result of the [illegible] a slight lameness as a memorial of A[illegible]. We devoutly hope that these expectations [illegible] to be too sanguine.

THE intelligence from America may [illegible] language very similar to that which ex[illegible] of affairs when last we wrote. The mi[illegible] sents no very remarkable features; or, [illegible] we have no tidings, as we write, of any [illegible] battles." On the 20th ult., General M[illegible] quarters were at Harper's Ferry, the Co[illegible] being, it is said, massed between Charl[illegible] tinsburg. It was said, at that date, tha[illegible] ment was imminent; but a telegram [illegible] New York says that M'Clellan is oppo[illegible] diate advance, on the ground that he [illegible] force, and that his men are destitute of [illegible] necessaries. There is a strong party, he[illegible] ton, clamouring for the removal of the [illegible] chief command, and it is said that [illegible] will retire if M'Clellan remains at the he[illegible] army.

The political intelligence is increasing[illegible] asperated in the extreme by Lincoln's [illegible] and we now learn that the Souther[illegible] passed a resolution declaring that Jeff[illegible] be supported in a resort to such reta[illegible] he may consider fit to authorise on [illegible] barbarities which Lincoln and hi[illegible] countenanced and decreed. This of [illegible] expected. The war is now entering [illegible] dark and tremendous than any which [illegible] Meanwhile, the North have in their [illegible] exasperated by the belief that the [illegible] *Brilliant* at sea will be followed u[illegible] acts committed by vessels fitted out [illegible] The New York Chamber of Comme[illegible] the subject, declaring that they have [illegible] the utmost amazement; that it is [illegible] interest of Americans to cherish feel[illegible] Great Britain, and that they invoke t[illegible] lovers of peace to prevent the depart[illegible] ports of vessels bound for the comm[illegible] similar to that perpetrated by the [illegible] of these resolutions have been se[illegible] Chamber of Commerce.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH [illegible]

We learn on the authority of [illegible] highest respectability, that a w[illegible] has recently been made in ele[illegible] to the purposes of the electric te[illegible] as it may seem to many of our [illegible] that experiments have established [illegible] intelligible signals can be exchang[illegible] stations without the intervention [illegible] ductor whatever, and that with eq[illegible] the intervening space be wholly, [illegible] water. The *modus opurandi* has [illegible] us, and we are unable to say to wh[illegible] this invention may yet be applied. [illegible] of the new system believe it to [illegible] pectation that this discovery may [illegible] any future attempt to lay an Atlantic [illegible] ber that, many years ago, this achi[illegible] ed by some scientific men as a spec[illegible]

SIR CHARLES TRE[illegible]

IT is stated, and with such an [illegible] to leave little or no room to doubt [illegible] that Sir Charles Trevelyan is abou[illegible] as the new Indian Finance Minis[illegible] the country on this appointment [illegible] from those who think that the office should be filled by men not boasting of Indian antecedents. We want a man who understands the temper and feelings of people of India as well as the principles and practice of Finance; and we know no man in whom these different essentials are combined to the same extent as in Sir Charles Trevelyan. Sir Charles is, in one sense, an "old Indian;" but he belongs to the party of progress; and whilst there is no chance of his carrying to India any wild crotchets respecting the universal applicability of certain theories of taxation to all kinds and conditions of men, he is equally unlikely to cling to any exploded doctrines, and to refuse to move on when any thing is really to be gained by a departure from the beaten tract. We repeat that we regard the appointment with the greatest possible satisfaction.—*Overland Mail, Nov.* 3.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

IN another column will be found the terms of the Royal Warrants authorising the issue of the Dhar prize money (which we are afraid ought never to have been regarded as prize at all), and of the booty captured by the Sarun field force; by Colonel Malcolm, at Nurgoond Hulgullee, and Shorapore; and at Khandeish, by Colonel Evans.—*Id.*

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

A PARAGRAPH has appeared in the papers during the past week, stating that his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has just purchased an estate near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, for 225,000*l*. The story is told with a circumstantiality which invites belief, and there is no reason why we should doubt the substantial accuracy of the satement. But a question naturally arises as to the manner in which the Maharajah became possessed of a sum of money which he could not possibly have saved out of his stipend. Our readers will remember that not long ago they were informed by some of the Indian papers that the Home Government had perpetrated, or were about to perpetrate, another monstrous job, similar to the famous and never-to-be-forgotten "Mysore Grant," and that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was the fortunate youth in whose favour it was to be carried out. It is to be presumed that our Indian contemporaries were right, as regards the main fact of the appropriation of the money. But we must be permitted to doubt whether any job has been perpetrated. There are few of our readers ignorant of the fact that, after the second Sikh war, a treaty or engagement was concluded between the British Government and the young Maharajah of the Punjaub, by which the former undertook to pay to the family of the boy-prince, on his abdication of all sovereign power, an annual sum of not more than five lakhs or less than four lakhs of rupees. During the minority of Dhuleep Singh, even the minimum amount was not disbursed; but on his attainment of his majority his own individual stipend was raised to two lakhs and a half per annum, thus making up, if not exceeding, with the other payments in India to relatives and dependents, the stipulated four lakhs. This, however, did not absolve the British Government from the obligation of rendering an account of their stewardship for the years of minority. And it is to be presumed that if, as stated by our Indian contemporaries, any large payment has been made, or is about to be made, to Dhuleep Singh, it is not an enormous "job," or an unprincipled "grant" of public money, burdening the revenues of India for the sake of a favoured individual, but simply the discharge of a just debt, or rather the honest rendering of a trust account. Whether any large sum of money has or has not been paid to Dhuleep Singh, we have a profound conviction that it must be owing to him; and that, therefore, not to pay it to him would be a flagitious breach of trust. Such payments as this, however, are always unpopular, especially when it happens that money drawn from India is expended in England. But it is to be borne in mind that whatever is now paid in the lump to Dhuleep Singh is simply an accumulation of arrears due to him, under treaty, in past years, but wisely withheld from him during his minority; and that it is only a small part of the revenues of the country which he ceded, in consideration of the British Government undertaking to make this provision for his family. However unpalatable, therefore, it may be to a certain class of politicians to alienate the revenues of India for the purpose of munificently endowing her deposed princes, we think it must be evident to every one not wilfully blinding himself to the truth, that in this case England only discharges a just debt, and that she could not have adopted any other course without stamping herself with infamy.—*Id.*

THE BANK PAPER ROBBERY.

Several of the persons concerned in the late robbery of Bank of England note-paper, at the works of Messrs. Portal, at Laverstoke, and in the subsequent forgery of banknotes, haye been arrested, and the undergoing examination. They are described as Robert Cummings, an electro-plater and gilder, who is a returned convict and a desperate fellow; George Bunchter, ostensibly a butcher in Strutton Ground, Westminster; John Griffiths, of Birmingham, whom the police caught in his own house actually at work with a printing-press and copper-plates to produce the forged notes; and a man named Burnett, with his wife, supposed to be the persons who actually stole the paper from the paper-mills in Hampshire.—*Home News.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(From the Home News, Nov. 3.)

The Fifteenth Half-yearly General Meeting of the East Indian Railway Company was held at the London Tavern, on the 31st October; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in the chair.

The report of the directors, submitted at the meeting, is accompanied by reports from Mr. Power, Mr. Sibley, and Mr. Grant, showing the progress made during the half-year ended the 30th June last, and the state of the different works at that date. In the Bengal division, besides the completion of the Soane-bridge, 38¼ additional miles have been opened for public traffic—namely, from Bhaugulpoor to Jamalpoor—33 miles, and from Jamalpoor to Monghyr—5½ miles; and in the North-West Provinces a further length of [illegible] miles (from [illegible] to Agra) has been completed. The proceedings on the Jubbulpore line in India have been limited to operations preliminary to commencing the actual construction of the works, for which the board having recently invited tenders in this country have accepted the lowest—namely, that of Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt, of London, they undertaking to complete the works in four years from this time. The total number of miles opened on the 30th June last was [illegible]

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to open it public traffic; but experience had shown that it was not desirable to open the line for traffic immediately on the completion of the works, and he thought that their engineer, in conjunction with the engineer of the Government, had sown a wise discretion in allowing that part of the line which was the most difficult to construct, and the most liable to damage from inundation, to remain a little while before it was opened for traffic. They had no advise as to the precise time at which it was intended to open the line, but they saw in the public papers a report that the governor-general was to the present at the opening on the 15th November next, and he presumed, therefore, they might except that the line would be open from Calcutta as far as Patna by the middle of November, and to the city of Benares, about 100 miles short of Allahabad, by the 1st of January. With regard to the north-western division, he details of the progress of construction were set out in the report. They had 280 miles open from Allahabad to the city of Agra, and there remained only between Benares and Calcutta a distance of 96 or 97 miles. There were two large bridges on that part of the line, one over the river Touse, which was well in hand, and the other over the Jumna, at Allahabad, which was one of the great bridges on the line, and they had no reason to expect that it would not be completed as rapidly and as satisfactorily as the Soane bridge was. There then remained a distance of 17 miles to a junction with the line to Delhi, and the works on that part of the line were exceedingly easy. The only delay that could come would be connected with the delivery of sleepers. They might expect, therefore, that the whole of the line from Calcutta to Delhi would be shortly completed with the exception of the Jumna bridge, and that was well in hand. They remained the Jubbulpore line, the line which connected their line at Allahabad with Jubbulpore, which was the terminus of the other system of railways. During the last summer the engineers of that line had been in this country, and they had prepared plans of the whole of the works, and the company had entered into a contract with Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt, of London, to execute those works, that firm having sent in the lowest tender. The next point to which he would draw their attention was the traffic. He could have wished that the traffic had been developed more rapidly, but they laboured under the disadvantage of working the line in sections and in fragments, and those engaged in working railway traffic knew that nothing retarded the development of traffic more than a break on the line. Therefore if the traffic had not come up to their expectations he did not look upon that fact as discouraging, because they knew that the traffic of the country had considerably increased. Between Benares and Patna there was an enormous number of passengers continually passing to and fro, and on that part of the line especially the directors expected a very considerable increase of traffic. The working expenses of the Bengal division had been kept down at a low amount. It was stated in the report that in the noth-west division the working expenset had increased 17½ per cent. This was owing to mistakes having been made in the quantity of fuel is previous half-years which had been found out, and in was thought proper to bring the whole of those mistakes which had been made in previous half-year's into the last half-year. Another subject to which he wished to refer was the question of capital. During the summer they had placed the whole of the £2,000,000 which was borrowed for the purposes of the main line and the Jubbulpore line. They should want this money very soon, in order to go on with the Jubbulpore works, and they were at the present moment in communication with the Secretary of State for India, whom they had requested to authorise them to receive the subscriptions from such gentlemen as might be wishful to pay in advance. (Hear, hear.) He had no reason to suppose that the capital of the company would not be sufficient to carry out all its objects, those objects involving the completion and stocking of a single line of railway from Calcutta to Delhi. If they were to double the line additional capital would be required, but they should not be in a hurry assent to any recommendation from India to double the line unless they could see clearly that their doing so would bring with it a proportionate remuneration. They had raised within about a million all that Parliament had given them power to raise, and seeing that they had a considerable sum to go on with, they were no likely to come on the shareholders for the remaining million for some time to come. In reference to the flotilla, they would recollect that, after the mutiny, it was found absolutely necessary to incur a considerable expense in providing the means of transport for the enormous quantity of dead weight that they had to convey up the river, and if they had not themselved provided the means of conveyance, but had trusted to the public conveyances of the country and to the assistance which Government could have rendere them, they would not this moment have had one-tenth part of the materials conveyed to the different parts of the line where they were required. The expenditures therefore, was a wise one, but the directors though it not be wise to maintain the flotilla as a permanent part of their establishment, to carry on, as it were, a competition against themselves, and they had determined to sell it conclusion he moved that the report be received and adopted.

A shareholder inquired what was intended to be done about the coal.

The Chairman said some coal had been found between Monghyr and Patna, which they had worked to supply themselves with fuel, and they had leases from various persons entitling them to work that deposit of coal. It was a question which the directors had now before them whether they should surrender those leases and trust to getting their coal from other sources.

Captain Henderson said large profits had been made by steamboat companies in India, and he believed that the disposel of their flotilla offered a good opportunity of forming a company of that kind which would be a feeder to the railway.

Mr. Dean remarked that he saw no provision made for the maintenance of the permanent railway.

The Chairman said the rails they had sent out were of a very substantial character, and would last for a considerable period. No doubt when the line was opened throughout they would have to consider the question of a provision for the maintenance of the permanent way, and that provision must come out of revenue.

The motion was then put, and unanimuly agreed to.

The Chairman then submitted a motion empowering the directors to pay to Sir Macdonald Stephenson one-half of the annuity of £2,200 which is entitle to on [illegible]

[illegible] unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman [illegible], the meeting separated.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

(From the Home News, Nov. 3.)

[illegible]

Field Force, which has realised the sum of 117,093 rupees, or thereabout, the said Lieut.-Colonel Evans will receive one 40th part, and the remainder of the said booty and proceeds will be distributed as before.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. J. A. Ramsay	Bombay 5th N. I.
Commander H. Batt	Indian Navy.
Mate T. W. Burt	,, ,,
Purser E. A. S. Mignon	,, ,,
Capt. C. E. Naylor	Bombay Staff Corps.
Ensign M. F. Coussmaker.	,, Infantry.
Lieut. L. G. Lewis	Indian Navy.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

E. P. Down	Bombay Civil Service		4 mo.
J. E. Oliphant	,,	,, ,,	6 ,,
Capt. St. C. Ford	,,	Staff Corps	6 ,,
Capt. J. Miles	,,	,, ,,	6 ,,
Lieut. L. Russell	,,	16th N.I.	3 ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

J. M'Kenzie	Bombay C. S., Uncov.
N. A. Dalzell	,, ,, ,,
Assist.-Surgeon T. Miller.	,, ,, ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 25	Earl of Balcarras	Symons	Bombay.
27	Edith Byrd	Anderson	Do.
28	Rising Sun	M'Kinnon	Do.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 29	Hakaway	Johnson	Bombay.
	City of Delhi	Muir	Do.
	Etna	Graham	Do.
	Algiers	Buchanan	Do.
	Lillies	Bell	Do.
	Chanaral	Sharp	Do.
	Beloochee	Michell	Do.

Oct. 29.—Simoom, for Aden, from Cardiff; Nazarene, for Galle, from Liverpool; Glendevon, for Calcutta, from Liverpool.

Oct. 30.—Prince of the Ocean, for Bombay, from Plymouth; Coronet, for Bombay, from Liverpool.

Oct. 31.—Princes Alexandra, for Bombay, from Liverpool; H. C. Kidston, for Bombay, from Liverpool; May Queen, for Aden, from Bombay.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Shanghai, Sept. 26, lat. 8 N., long. 23 W.

Charter, Liverpool to Bombay, August 27, lat. 25 S., long. 3 E.

Euphrates, from Bombay, Sept. 2.

Velocity, Cardiff to Kurrachee, Sept. 22 la t. 10·3 N., long .24·55 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Sept. 24	Received via Marseilles. Oct. 27.	Received via Southampton Nov. 1.
MADRAS	,, 28		
BOMBAY	,, 27		
BURMAH	,, 8		
CHINA	,, 11		
CEYLON	,, 30		

LOCAL.

WE regret to learn that intelligence of the death in London shrotly before the mail left, of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Hukeemjee, was brought here yesterday by the overland steamer. The deceased was connected with the London firm of Messrs. Cama and Co. This is the first instance of a Parsee dying in England.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

KING WILLIAM of Prussia's Coronation March	Meyerbeer.
OVERTURE "International Exhibition"	Auber
WALTZ "Dona Julia"	Laurent.
SELECTION "I'Masnadier"	Verdi.
CANTATA "International Exhibition"	,,
QUADRILLE "Scotch"	Faust.
GALOP "Excursion Train"	Musgrave.

MR. G. SCOTT, Collector of Bombay, returned to India by the mail steamer *Benares*. which arrived yesterday morning and has resumed his duties. Mr. R. H. Showell, who held the acting appointment during Mr. Scott's absence, has returned to Khandalla to resume his magisterial duties in that very rising and busy place.

THE P. & C. Co.'s Steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, which leaves our harbour this morning at 9 o'clock for China &c., carries on board 2178½ chests of Malwa opium and the following Passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. E. Hildebrandt; and one native.

For Singapore.—Mr. J. M. Purvis; Mr. J. R. Kleyn; General Schinill; two Ladies; Captain P. M. Nasser, and a servant.

For Calcutta.—Lieut. Col. Pennycuick; Mr. F. Gray, and a native servant.

For Hong-Kong.—Mr. Townsend, Mr. W. Davis.

For Shanghai.—Mr. T. W. Tyers.

WE are happy to learn that since we noticed the wants of the Indo-British Institution, Rs. 500 from one, and Rs. 50 from another friend have been received at the Institution. As the Institution requires Rs. 1,000 a month for its current expenses, it is still greatly in need of Funds, and we trust its wants will be generously supplied.

THE BOMBAY DEBATING CLUB.—The weekly meeting of the *Bombay Debating Club* will be convened on Sunday the 30th instant, at half-past four P.M. in the Rooms of the *Prabhu Seminary* (Verging the Funuswady Lane.)

[illegible]—Mr. Narayan Babajee has kindly consented to read a paper on conscience.

The attendance of the public is earnestly solicited.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—From an Advertisement published to-day, it will be seen that an interim Dividend of Rupees Twelve and [illegible], equivalent of £1-5s. per share, together with a Bonus of Rupees five equivalent of 10s. per share, being at the rate of Fourteen per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June last, will be paid to shareholders in India free of Income Tax on and after the 5th proximo.

AN order has been passed by government, to the effect that in future its pensioners will not be obliged to furnish their agents with powers of attorney to enable them to draw their pensions, but that properly stamped receipts will be sufficient, the paying officer at the same time as well as the pensioner adopting such cautionary measures as will prevent fraud.—*Englishman, Nov.* 20.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A meeting of the Bench of Justices took place yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall in pursuance of a notice published. The Hon'ble Juggonnath [illegible] presided, besides whom there were present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, Captain W. J. Chitty, J. Firth, C. Forjett, [illegible], J Morris, T. Selby, Bomanjee [illegible], [illegible] Bhau Daji, Bhugvandass Purshotumdass, [illegible] Jehangeer, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee and [illegible] Nusserwanjee, Esquires.

It was proposed by T. Selby, Esq., seconded by [illegible], Esq., and carried:—That to-day being the day fixed for the closing of the China Mail, a day on which under the [illegible] no meeting of the Bench ought to be [illegible], the meeting be adjourned until Friday the Dec. 5th, 1862 at 3. P.M.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 28TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq.)

THE WATCH ROBBERY.—Ahmed bin Ali and Ismail [illegible] who stand charged with theft of a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 225, the property of [illegible] bin Abdool on the 22nd ultimo, were this day committed to the High Court for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

FORGERY.—Narrotumdass Lalbhye was charged with fraudulently altering a note of the Government of India of the value of Rs. 10, so as to represent one of the value of Rs. 100.

[illegible] Shamjee said,—I am an opium speculator and reside at Mombadavee. I know the prisoner who, is a [illegible]. Last Wednesday about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning I was sitting in the verandah of one Ramdass Purshotum when I saw the prisoner hand this note (produced) to the Killidar of Ramdass and said "give me [illegible] rupees for this note."—The Killidar showed me the note. I took it in my hand and in examining it I found that it was a genuine note, originally, for I believe, Rs. 10 and it has been altered to 100. I said to the prisoner it is a false note; where did you get it? Prisoner became confused. The Killidar gave the note to the prisoner. I seized him by the hand with the note in his fist. I said I would let him go if he would give Rs. 25 in charity. He agreed to do so. I said, bring rupees. He said he would bring them from his house. He gave the note to the Killidar and was allowed to go. I went to Mr. Forjett and mentioned the circumstances. I got two sepoys and made them conceal themselves and I went to the house of the prisoner, [illegible], bring your rupees and take your note. He said, I have not got rupees, I have got a coat and an old [illegible]. I said, bring your coat, and prisoner did so and came to Ramdass Purshotums' house with me. He put the coat and [illegible] near the Killidars' box and the Killidar gave the prisoner the note immediately. The prisoner then left the shop with the note and was seized by the Police.

THE MURDER CASE.—The prisoners in this case were again placed at the bar and the investigation of the case resumed.

Mr. Macfarlane continued his cross examination of the witness Malloo Coohajee Police Havildar, who said, I was distant 25 paces in the direction of Cowasjee Patels Tank. I did not see Mr. Knight before he reached the door. He was standing about two paces from the door. I saw a sepoy with Mr. Knight and no other person. The door was a little open, sufficiently open to for a person to pass. There is a tanning, a little. I did not see whether the door was open or not, Mr. Knight went up, Luxumon sepoy followed and I followed. Then the sepoy of the beat, Visram, came up. I did not notice who followed, as I was looking after the dead body. After a long time Govind Havildar came. I did not see any other persons come. I followed Mr. Knight within five or ten minutes. A carriage was across the road. I was detained on account of carriage crowded on that road as well as passengers. Gunga and the sepoy were in the outer room. Mr. Knight and Suntu in the inner room, where I saw the dead body it was lying about a foot distant from the side wall, which separates Suntu's room on the right hand as you enter the room. The fact towards the entrance, deceased was lying on his back, with a blanket under his person. He had no Kacha on his person. I examined the body. There was a mark on the neck of the deceased on the left side. A dark mark, as if the blood died there. There was another mark, a dark mark, under the throat.

Dr. Haines was examined; his evidence was similar to that given by him before the Coroner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane; witness said that he thought that a person might have been strangle by pieces of broad tape like this without marks being left on the body. Did not think a man could hang himself with a piece of tape like this without marks being left on the neck, unless the suspension endured only a very short time. One of the remarks was just below the jaw bone not on the throat but higher up. Witness thought that it was not possible that the marks on the deceased were caused by hanging with a piece of tape like this. *Cannot* state more positively than *that.* Such marks might have existed on a living man, a day before his death. Those were the only marks by which witness came to the conclusion that death was caused by strangulation rather than by hanging. Witness meant with reference to the expression "ordinary means" the use by the individual of his hands only, or of a rope or similar article held in the hands. Men *have* been hung for a very much longer time than a minute and yet have recovered, but it must be added that that has been from the strarregulation being incomplete. In all cases when strangulation is complete, he should say that death took place within a minute. In strangulation the cause of death is two-fold, the stoppage of the breath and the stoppage of the venous circulation proceeding from the brain. The deceased was neither more or lest robust than the generality of his class of life and age. Witness's recollection of his size was not very good. He was not a large man. Should say that the male prisoner could have knocked the deceased down with a blow of his fist on the chest, if it was well planted.

His Worship again adjourned the further investigation of this case until (this day) Saturday.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

POONA, 27*th Nov.* 1862.

THE weather is still strangely monsoonish here, we had rain again yesterday, and although it is pretty bright to-day there is a hazy look around, and I should not be surprised at our having another shower or too, late as it is in the season. One good effect of having rain so late is that the tanks get filled up, and give a prospect of a good supply of water in the next hot season. The river still looks full, and the water continues to run over at the Bund.

There are great changes taking place in Poona just now, Regiments going and coming, a new Brigade Major installed, and a new General expected. When the reliefs are all effected the Fusiliers, the old Toughs, will be the only old regiment remaining; and there have been rumours that they are to leave too, but I think there is no truth in these rumours.

You have heard no doubt that the wealthy Jew merchant, Mr. David Sassoon, has given a handsome sum of money for the erection of an Hospital, which is to be, I believe, for both Europeans and natives. It is very gratifying to see those belonging to this country devoting their money to so good a purpose instead of wasting it in ostentatious display, and I hope the example set by David Sassoon and the Jamsetjee family will be followed by others, and that instead of costly jewels and numerous elephants to mark the state of our native Princes we may ere long have charitable Institutions and useful public works to perpetuate their memory and benefit their fellow-beings. It is said that the new Hospital is to be erected on a piece of ground to the west of the Civil Lines, a portion of which is now occupied by the Travellers' Bungalow. This is not a bad site in itself but I am doubtful as to the desirability of bringing a large institution of this kind, connected with which there must be some disagreeables, into the neighbourhood of a rather thickly-inhabited part of the Camp, a part where many new houses have lately sprung up, and which is likely still to increase. This spot is very close too to the Railway station, and the sick people would be disturbed by the whistle, and by the traffic inseparable from the arrival and departure of trains. And I hope that there is no intention of doing away with the Travellers' Bungalow which at present occupies this site, for though Poona is well supplied with hotels there will always be a class of people to whom the Government Bungalow will be preferable as affording shelter at a more economic rate. A poor pensioner, or clerk, or Railway employé, travelling perhaps with a wife and family cannot pay the four or five rupees per diem charged for each person at an Hotel, but he may often be glad to avail himself of the accommodation of the Travellers' Bungalow, the charge for which is only one rupee a day, and if he makes his own purchases either directly or through a servant his table will not cost him much. It would be a great pity to deprive persons of this class of the advantages offered by Travellers' Bungalows, and the effect of such a proceeding would be to drive them to the use of low drinking-houses or lodging-houses where their money and their time would both be ill-spent.

I think the new Hospital might be built a little farther out, and a little farther from the Railway station with advantage, and when it is established it would be well if some arrangements could be made for supplying food as well as medicine to the European inmates. In most of the Hospitals now they have to provide for themselves, and as they sometimes run short of means, and are scarcely in a position to spend what money they have to the best advantage, it may often happen that the doctors' efforts are wasted for want of being backed by the efforts of the cook, a good sick-cook, amply provided with all proper nourishments and condiments required by the sick and the convalescent. Meals could, I suppose, scarcely be provided for native inmates for cast would interfere, but for the Europeans at least proper diet might easily be prepared and given either gratuitously, or at a moderate charge.

KURRACHEE, 17*th Nov.* 1862.

THE steamer *Tilly*, arrived here yesterday with the mails: she made a good passage of it. Nothing noticeable has occurred during the past week, with the exception of the trial of two Banyans, one of whom is a wealthy merchant, for fabricating evidence for the purpose of influencing a judicial proceeding pending in August last, in the Small Causes Court, in which Messrs. Volkart Brothers were the defendants. The suit arose from the refusal of the firm to take delivery of a parcel of cotton on its being discovered, that the prisoners were tampering with the cotton, their object apparently being to substitute good cotton for some damaged by water, in order that Messrs. Volkart Brothers may be induced to purchase the same according to the conditions of the contract; while was said that the refusal of the latter to complete their agreement was a fall in the market of the price of cotton. They refused to take up the parcel. The prisoners, however, the Judge thought, had no other object than to arrange their dispute about the damaged cotton, in extracting the bad and placing in its stead some of a better quality. The case has excited great interest among the mercantile community here. The prisoners were acquitted; and no other issue was anticipated. It is rumoured that the prisoners are about to reinstitute the suit dismissed in the Small Couse Court. The Chief Engineer, Colonel Tremenheere, C.B., and his establishment, left last Saturday on a tour of inspection. Mr. Grattan, who was to have appeared last Saturday before the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Ingle, to answer the charge brought against him by Messrs. Treacher and Co., was *non est inventus*: he has again absconded: some say that he has been arrested; and is now in the common jail. Rumours of a queer character are in circulation regarding Mr. Grattan; but I refrain from noticing them. We shall hear more of him when he turns up in the Police Court.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Second and Third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.
Bombay, 9th October 1862.

Business Announcements.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION.—The Annual Collection in behalf of this Mission will be made in the Church on the Esplanade after both services on Sabbath the 30th November, when Sermons suitable to the occasion will be preached—that in the forenoon by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and that in the evening by the Rev. William Robb, M. A.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DURLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

NEW MILLINERY.—MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. beg to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per *Empress of India*, a choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of Ladies trimmed and untrimmed White Chip Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats of the latest fashion, trimmed felt Hats, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boquet to match, Mohair and Black Silk Paletots, Black Spanish Lace Mantles and Shawls, Black and White Lama Shawls, Organdi flounced Robes, Black and White Merino, Black Glace Silk, Black Crape, Black and White Satin Ribbon of different widths, assorted color Bonnet Ribbons, Habits, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Empress Stays, Satin Ruche Trimmings, Invisible Braid and fancy beaded Hair Nets, Scarboro human hair Rolls, Hair Frizettes, Black and White Kid Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Canvass worked Slippers, Groups, Cushions with Material to finish, Black Berlin Wool, Children's Boots with Elastic Sides, Fancy Frocks, Baby's embroidered White Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, White and colored Cashmere Capes, fancy Gilt Buttons, Ladies' Riding Whips, Dressed and undressed large size Dolls, Spring and other variety of Toys, Gentlemen's Dress Boots and Shoes with elastic sides, Morocco Slippers, improved registered Kingston Braces, fancy Regent Ties, Air Beds and Pillows of all sizes, &c. &c.
No. 2, Medow Street, (next door to Henderson & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of
Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—The undersigned, having (with indescribable pleasure) separated himself from Mr. Samuel Wells, begs to return thanks to those gentlemen who have already favored him with their kind patronage; and to inform them and *the public in general*, that he continues to carry on his "Shoeing and Veterinary" business in Bellasis *Junction* Road, Byculla,—near the "Medical Hall," where he respectfully hopes his exertions in endeavouring to promote their interests may be awarded with liberal support.
R. J. BOLTON.

N. B.—R. J. B. has not only engaged the services of an experienced Native Farrier, but is willing also to PERSONALLY SHOE such horses whose owners may, in writing, request him to do so.

G. B. WELLS & SON, VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER.—G. B. WELLS begs to inform the gentry and public of Bombay, that he has practised the Veterinary art for upwards of 21 years in this Presidency, and having now admitted his son in the firm, he has arranged to extend the practice on a much larger scale than he has hitherto done, and begs to assure those who would patronize him that he will use his exertions to afford satisfaction, and trusts by a steady and constant supervision of the establishment to secure and merit a large share of public favour.

No charge will be made for any horse he has failed to cure.

Horses shod so as to prevent cutting at Rs. 2 each.

Horses shod that do not cut at Rs. 1-8.

Certificates for soundness or unsoundness of Horses at Rs. 5.

Horses broken in for saddle and side saddle.

It is needless to state that G. B. Wells has had experience and practice in his profession in and out of the army for the last 35 years, and has a perfect knowedge of the anatomy of Horses Hoofs, &c.
Ark Farm, 27th Nov. 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-walla to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month, including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning Papers.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronaled them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.
Bombay, 29th August 1861.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London, Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ……Black Capsule…	85
	,, pts ,, ,, …	18
	No. 2 ……Blue ,, …	30
	,, Pts ,, ,, …	16
	No. 3 ……Yellow ,, …	26
	,, Pts ,, ,, …	14
	No. 4 ……Green ,, …	22
	,, Pts ,, ,, …	12
	Medoc ……Red ,, …	17
	,, Pts ,, ,, …	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	38
	,, ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	,, ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	,, Pts	15
	Red Seal	24
	,, Pts	12
Sherry	Amontillado ……Black Seal…	32
	Pale Amoroso ,, ,,	30
	Light Golden ……Green ,,	28
	Pale ……Brown ,,	26
	Pale ……Yellow ,,	22
	Pale ……White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ……in Glass Bottles…	42
	,, ……,, Pts…	21
	White ……,, Bottles…	42
	,, ……,, Pts…	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,,	,, Pts	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,,	,, Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST.—GOOD BEER IN BOMBAY. BASS' BEST EAST INDIA PALE ALE, ex *City of Carlisle*, in splendid condition, guaranteed, Rs. 6 per dozen, at McCORMICK & Co.; 15, Apollo Street.

Cheeses and Hams 14 annas per lb.

Porter and Stout will be landed in a few days.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen (Quarts.)
Do. in Case containing	2	,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	,,
WHISKEY in Case containing.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing……… 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing……… 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest*.

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anizette	30
St. George ,,	28	Crême de Cretis	22
Chambertin ,,	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do.	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do.	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
		GINGER WINE, by John Grabble	20
Old Golden	22	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18
Brown	20		

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER. PRICE LIST.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal……Amontillado……per dozen			Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. ……Good Dinner Wines…	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	34
Leoville		,,	28
St. Julien		,,	22
Medoc		,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality…A. DePaul…	Quarts	,,	40
Do. …A. DePaul…	Pints	,,	21
Do. …J. C. Morizet…	Quarts	,,	36
Do. …do. …	Pints	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine… }		per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,	
do. …Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ……Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom…Booth, London	,,	,,	
Do. ……Hollands in cases	,,	,,	
WHISKEY ……Glenlivat, Crabbie …	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parraffin Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

EDUCATION.—ROSEDALE HOUSE, RICHMOND, LONDON. Young Ladies from abroad are received in this old established first class school Mrs. DICKSON taking a maternal charge of them on inclusive terms. English French, and German Governesses are resident, and the best Masters attend from London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this paper.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-educa-tion; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

TO OYSTER EATERS.—We cannot too much recommend "Goud in freres" "Haut Santerne."
H. GAIGNOUX, Junior.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses	,, 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANO-FORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.
JAMES REYNELL.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Perfect Digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Cannisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Cannisters, 4-8.
FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.
No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

CONDITIONS.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchasers, from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchasers, who will be responsible for all expenses, and loss, attending the sale, and pay a deposit of 25 per ct.

SALE OF "DHOLLERA COTTON."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 8 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of Messrs. Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co., and by order of Messrs. Souza Pinto & Co., 102 Candies of Dhollera Cotton, the bales are lying at Sewjee Nencey & Co.'s and Nursey Keesowjee & Co.'s Cotton Depot, and have been surveyed by Mr. Price of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., and Mr. Killick of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE. BUGGY, HORSE, &c., AT KALBADAVEE ROAD.

(*By order of the owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.*)

On TUESDAY, the 2nd prox., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Shop Furniture, Buggy, Horse, &c., (by order of the Owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.) at his shop, Kalbadavee Road, the same comprises Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Camp Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Cheffoniers, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, Side Boards, Pridieu and Arm Chairs, Drawing Room and Folding Chairs, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Pictures, Single and Double Hanging Argand Lamps, Dumb Waiters, Screens, Sofa Tables, Music Stands, four-post Bedsteads, Dressing and Wasting Tables, Toilet Glasses, Bathing Tubs, Towel Horses, White and Pink Bordered Dinnerset, Glassware, Carpet Bags, and Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One light Buggy, with Chesnut Pony, and Harness.

One Old Buggy.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1862.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of House-keepers and private purchasers.

These Stores Perfumery &c. lately received from London have been expressly prepared for the Bombay Market by the well known purveyor George F. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots and an excellent and unusual opportunity is thus afforded to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY the 2nd December, at half past 12 o'clock, an Invoice of the above consisting of

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medcines.
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavoring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Sundries.

The above are on view and names may be registered.

ALSO,

24 Gross Empty Sodawater Bottles.
80 Dozen Blacking in Bottles and Tin.
1 Rice Huller.
10 Sets of large Religious Prints (Clemins de la Croix,) by Basset of Paris) suitable for Roman Catholic Churches.
50 Dozen Port Wine.
40 do. Tinto Wine.
40 do Yorkshire Game Pie by Crosse and Blackwell.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese by the last Overland Mail.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's vegetable Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th November 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF SHOLAPORE LINSEED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, a 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Warehouse of Chutoorbhooj Nursey in Dariathan near Vurneegaddy on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker Nagjee Nuthoo, by order of Sham Dewjee Dewraz.

1101 Cwt Sholapore Linseed.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Goods, such as Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, a few Bales Mule and Water Twists, &c. &c.

On account of the underwriters.

E. C. 19 Cases 76 dozens quarts Port Wine landed ex *Gunjo*, Cullian Pursad Tindal now in hand from Kurrachee.

On account of the Concerned.

8 Casks Silvia Cochineal.

ALSO AT 3 P.M.

Near Sir Jamsetjee's Cotton Screws in the fort.

31 Dhocras Cotton purchased by Surufally Fursoolabhoy at Panwell, and which having been found of very inferior quality.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 1st December 1862, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Cotton Green Colaba, on account and at the risk of Thucker Vusunjee Purshotum, by order of Thucker Muthooradass Vusunjee, 36 Bales weighing about 25 Candies Dhollera Cotton surveyed and approved by Messrs. Lyon Brothers and Co., and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials, by Jno. Barton & Sons.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine	Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry	,, 18 per doz.

Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints	,, 7-8

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. wil sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist 100 dozen Quarts of English bottled Beer, 70 do. of Soda Water, 40 kegs of Red Lead, &c.

An Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of best Fancy Enamelled Ladies Watches, assorted Gold Hunting Watches in Cases, Gold Curb Guard Chains, Fancy Chains, Gold Albert Chains, Silver Curb Guard and Fancy Albert Chains, Gold Scarf Pins, Gold Watch Hands, Watch Glasses, Silver Gilt Watches, 17 Eight-Day Striking Clocks by "Cartwright," London, and 69 one Tune Hand Organs, &c. &c.

A small consignment of Superior Opera Glasses, Telescopes of sizes, Russia Leather Pocket Books, best Ivory Pencil Cases with Pen Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, best Ivory Double-blade Pen Knives with Pen and Pencil-holders and Rule, a Gilt 8-day Palanquin Clock.

100 Pieces of real Emeralds, weighing about 550 ruttles.

1 Emerald and 1 Garnett Rings.

Sets of Plated Dish Covers, ditto of Britannia Metal do., Boxes of Cutlery.

AT 1 P.M.

1 second hand English-built double-Seated Brougham.

1 Australian Horse.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at outside Bhindy Bazar, near Hay Market, in the Godown and by order of Ghollabhoy Khanbhoy, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Nancy Damjee.

21 Boras of Cutch Wool.

21 ,, Joded do.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP STORES, &c.

By order of the Official Assignee in Re Dossabhoy Ookerjee Cassinath.

On THURSDAY next, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the Shop Stores, &c. of the above named insolvent at his shop in Apollo Street, the same consists of Bombay and English bottled Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Brandy, Cyder, Sardines, Pickles, Mustard, Salad Oil, Tobacco, Herrings, Salmons, Cupboards, Tables, Bench, Box, Scales, and Weights, Lamps, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Duckworth's Sherry and Port, at 18 Rs. per Doz.	
Best Brandy	,, 18 ,,

Tents for sale, apply to the undersigned.

Just landed a remarkable handsome miniature BROUGHAM mounted on springs of a novel description. Price Rs. 1,500.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest*.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have just received a batch of very superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness. Prices moderate.

The undersigned have just unpacked a consignment of English daily and eight-day Clocks and Time Pieces of various sizes and shapes. Prices moderate to quick sales. Half bound ruled Accounts Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 5, and 6 quires each of different sizes. Calf bound, Cash Books and Ledger's Copying Books with index. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th Nov., 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

Printed for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, at 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue DeRivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.